

The circumstances to which I allude are chiefly that "the property" alluded to in the prospectus, for which one-half the whole capital of the undertaking (viz., 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each) was to be paid, proved to be the leases of an abandoned and forsaken mine, the privilege of paying besides the royalties of one-sixteenth—50*g.* in most cases—5*l.* and 450*l.* in free, or so-called paid-up shares (on which nothing had been paid), and of these free shares only 1500 were received by the company. The remaining 8500, of which six directors, instead of being the mine owners, were the vendors, and the other six contributed but 10*g.* each, held 560 shares sold up to the 19th January last, and the Chairman, Messrs. Brown, Hargis, and Moore, not holding a single share, were the only persons who had not paid for their shares. The company's one solitary paid share amongst the whole of them—one only (Mr. Heaton) does not even banquish the mention of holding a qualification of 50 paid shares; the others

company, but that, if the directors were able to close the concern on favourable terms, even that subscription might be unnecessary. After a short discussion, the report was unanimously adopted, and it was agreed that the amount received under the circumstances mentioned should be at once returned to the contributors, and the company wound up. Mr. Pansop was then re-elected a director, to act until the affairs of the company are finally arranged; the auditor was also re-appointed. The meeting was then made special, and a resolution passed for the dissolution of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and board of directors.

NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate. Mr. C. JOHNSON was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said the present meeting had been called agreeably to the terms of the Deed of Settlement, but it was almost to be regretted that it could not be held a month later, from the circumstance of the directors not being in a position to give the costs of, as well as the probable result per month, for the future workings. These results the directors had hoped they should have received in time to publish in the present report. In this expectation, however, they had been disappointed; but as soon as they arrived, and they hoped to receive them in the course of two or three packets, they would be immediately published in a supplementary report. In addition to the report which the directors now submitted, he had a statement to make, which he could not help thinking would be exceedingly satisfactory to the shareholders.

Mr. HENDERSON suggested that the report be read, and that when the directors were in receipt of further information from Granada they should call a meeting by advertisement; but he would also advise the directors not to restrict themselves to advertisement; it was by mere chance he saw the advertisement in the Times. The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Henderson's suggestion should be attended to, and that the report should be ready, and forwarded to the shareholders some days before the meeting.

The directors' report, from which the following is condensed, was then read:— In the report submitted last March, the directors communicated the causes leading to the formation of the company, the dispatch of the two agents, Dr. Gonzalez and Mr. Whiteford, to New Granada; the contracts for the purchase of the mines of Frontino and Bolivia; and finally, the transmission, in charge of the company's financial agent, Mr. J. H. BREFIT, of the sum of 20,000l. in settlement of the Frontino contract, and for the furtherance of the general purposes of the company. The formal possession, in the company's name, of the mines and lands of Bolivia and Frontino, took place without difficulty, at the commencement of February, and on the 28th of May last year respectively. The board are persuaded that Frontino and Bolivia alone offer ample scope for the employment of the company's capital. At the same time, from their situation, these two mines form an excellent nucleus for the extension of operations, whenever this may be considered desirable. The Frontino Mine is about 7000 English feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of 27 miles to the west of the city of Antioquia, and about 30 east in a direct line from the River Atrato. The Frontino hills extend over 2000 English acres of land, with all the minerals freehold, without royalty or other dues. Excellent timber covers the greater part of these lands, and affords a cheap and ready supply, close at hand, for all purposes requiring its use in the establishment. The company are also put in possession of a large quantity of excellent ore, and containing, according to assays by Messrs. Johnson and Mathew, an average of 2 ozs. of gold per ton. In addition, there is the waste heap of the mine, an accumulation during many years of sand, or particles of ore, thrown away by the former proprietors as worthless, but now yielding a considerable revenue to the company. Frontino, in common with the whole of the province of Antioquia proper, is very favourably placed as respects provisions and unskilled labour, which are cheap and abundant. At the time of the contract only one lode had been worked, an excellent quartz lode, rich in gold, combined with iron pyrites and sulphurets of antimony and silver. Other lodes have since been discovered, and more particularly one, ascertained by the engineer to be the main lode, a fact of the highest importance, as it affords a fresh value to Frontino.

The motive-power in the mine is derived from water, of which there is sufficient abundance to preclude the necessity for steam. With the Bolivia Mines are comprehended about 2000 English acres of land, conveyed, with all the minerals, freehold, in perpetuity to the company. The mineral veins form a stratum of a great gravel or drift bed, varying in depth, and extending, in the engineer's opinion, over a large tract of country. The vein is composed of quartz and iron pyrites, rich in gold and silver. Under the former proprietors the crushing-power was supplied by two mills, of 12 stamps each, producing together from 15 to 25 lbs. weight of gold dust per month. By Mr. Whiteford's plan, two new mills were proposed to be erected, working at each 30 stamps, and estimated, when both in operation, to increase the future production to nearly 60 lbs. of gold per month. The total cost of the several works at Frontino is estimated as follows:—Mines works, \$2000; water-courses, \$600; road repairs, \$1000; two new mills, &c., \$20,000; tramway, \$2500; cottages, \$1000; sundries, \$2000—\$30,000 (\$3000l.). The following is the estimated outlay of the works proposed at Bolivia:—Water-courses, \$10,000; six stamping mills of 12 heads each, \$20,000; houses, including cottages, &c., \$7000; timber clearing, \$1000; roads, &c., \$2000; stock of small tools, &c., \$500; interest, \$3000—\$35,000 (\$3500l.). Of the six stamping mills mentioned, two were to be erected at once. The construction of the first commenced some time since. Several obstacles, however, have combined here, as at Frontino, to retard its completion; but the board hope, by the next mail, to learn that this has at length been accomplished, and that they may consequently soon expect the arrival of the first-fruits of Bolivia, there having been, so far back as the 25th of Nov., 2000 tons of ore in readiness for the mills.

From this hitherto neglected heap the mill has been found to produce about 45 ozs. of gold per month, at an expense, according to contract with the miller, of \$90, or 15s. showing a profit of 1 lb. 10s. 4d. per oz., or about 1000l. net per annum. As the waste heap is being continually replenished from the workings of the regular mills, a certain and permanent source of revenue has by its means been secured to the company. The total sum realised from this source, commencing with the June workings, and terminating with those of November, has been 2356l. 3s. 4d. The accounts as yet received from New Granada, and which extend to the end of November, clearly represent, indeed, the total expenditure of the mine to that date, and are so far satisfactory; but not showing a distinction between the amount expended upon new works, that consumed in raising ore for future use, and the absolute cost of obtaining the gold already received, they omit precisely the point which is necessary for defining the proportion of profit made. The absence of this necessary information arises from the circumstance of the company's financial agent, Mr. John Hearne BREFIT, not having returned to New Granada in time to afford Mr. Whiteford assistance in making the analysis. That gentleman has now, however, arrived out, and, therefore, within a post or two, all necessary documents will doubtless be received; and, before leaving, he had been fully impressed with the requirements of the directors in this matter. When the directors have received the information now wanting, with the account of total expenditure upon the new works that have been commenced, and have formed some idea as to the efficacy of these works, they will issue a supplementary report, laying these points clearly before the proprietors.

In conclusion, the company may regard itself as fortunate in the country it has chosen for its field of operations. Ranking highly as a gold producing country, New Granada enjoys the advantage of a long settled mining population, with an abundance of cheap labour and provisions. The natives are also animated with feelings of good will and friendship towards foreigners, and especially towards Englishmen. These advantages are much in favour of New Granada as a mining country. They form essential elements in the steady prosecution of the company's operations, and by the facilities they afford, will greatly aid in giving to those operations not only a prosperous but a speedy success.

The accounts showed—Capital (less 6000l. promoters' claims), \$4,000l.; interest last account, 372l. 9s. 4d.; ditto for the next year, 321l. 10s. 6d.; commission on sale of gold, 634l. 5s. 6d.; bill payable, due on the 9th March, 2000l.; remittances of gold, 3179l. 5s. 6d.; accounts outstanding, 156l. 17s. 6d.; 60,492l. 18s. 9d.—Preliminary expenses, 2985l. 18s. 3d.; purchase of Frontino, 16,800l.; purchase of Bolivia, 3000l.; one of one thousand shares, presented to Dr. Gonzalez, 831l. 5s.; expenses in London, 1122l. 10s. 6d.; ditto for salaries, direction, office expenses, rent, furniture, &c., 198l. 6d.; expenses sending out miners, outfit, &c., 989l. 19s. 1d.; insurance for policies on ore, 36l. 3s. 4d.; Medellin establishment, 24,391l. 1s. 1d. (of which amount a sum of 2192l. is in the hands of New Granada at interest, varying from 10 to 15 per cent. per annum, and 3720l. in the hands of the company's agents); leaving balance in favour of company, 8014l. 1s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the adoption of the report, and, in so doing, observed that the meeting had seen that they were now in possession of two establishments in New Granada. The one (Bolivia) had been shown to be a mine working at considerable profit, and the other, according to the opinion of their engineer, was even richer than that of Frontino. These two mines were now in possession of the company, and he had no doubt that the new mills were now at work. Judging from the working of the mills at Frontino, that they had been working at a certain amount of profit, and were now working on a precisely similar principle—with the exception of some scientific improvements, which the directors had every reason to conclude that the increase in the working and profits would be satisfactory. The old proprietors reported that in this country somewhere about 7000 and 8000 worth of gold per month, and the directors believed that the profit upon the present workings was, as near as could be, somewhere about 45 per cent. They could produce three times the amount of gold obtained by the former proprietors, and he thought they would not be at all too sanguine if they said that such an amount must produce a good dividend to the company. He did not consider it proper to hold out extraordinary hopes of success, but if he were asked for his private opinion, he should unhesitatingly say that they had exceedingly good prospects. All, however, he could say, until he got further information, must be in general terms, and the directors, as well as himself, had the greatest confidence that the results would be most satisfactory to the shareholders. As soon as the accounts were analysed the directors would send full particulars of them to the shareholders; they would then be in a position to state the exact cost of the new works, so that they would be able to see at a glance the precise outlay at each mine. They would also be furnished with a statement of what the mines produced monthly, and the fullest information that could be laid before them. They did not expect any great profit on the gold purchases; they were more experimental than otherwise, and it was uncertain as yet whether there was much profit attached to them. They had received gold, as shown by the balance-sheet, amounting to 3179l. 5s. 6d.; but when the mills were fully at work, the directors were of opinion, as he had already intimated, that there would be a very considerable dividend for the proprietors. Some discussion then arose with reference to the loan raised upon shares, but which the CHAIRMAN and the directors explained to the satisfaction of the meeting.

In reply to Mr. Henderson, the CHAIRMAN said there were at present seven directors, and although there had certainly been a considerable quantity of work to do, he did not think there was a very large number, yet he was bound to say that, if they were more anxious to keep the expenses down as much as possible.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned—the whole of the directors (two of whom retired by rotation, but were eligible for re-election) to remain in office until the next meeting.

NEW RAILWAY BREAK.—Mr. G. Margerison laid before the Polytechnic Society the model of his railway break, which is designed to cause an effectual stoppage or break to any number of carriages, by means of a break attached to one carriage. It consists of a rod placed between the carriages, which is provided with a wheel in the centre, and works on a cross bar, turned by hand, or by steam, if necessary. By the turning of a wheel placed in the centre of the break-rod, the rod works around the carriage a given distance, and acting upon the ends of the lever, stops the wheels upon the principle before stated, and so on through the whole train of carriages. If the break be worked by steam power, it would have to be worked on the tender.—*Liverpool Times.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is just as reported last. The lode in the 110 is worth for copper ore 30l. per fm.; the south lode in the same level is worth for copper ore 40l. per fm. No change to notice in any other of our workings for the past week. At our setting on Saturday last we set on tribute to 53 men, at the average tribute of 2s. 4d. in 17. We are getting on well with the new pitwork.—MATTHEW WHITE: March 13.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft the men are getting on favourably with their bargains. The lode in the 15 east is 18 in. wide, and presents its usual appearance.—ANDREW BRAY.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The men in the 115 east being engaged in rising against the winze, no lode has been taken down since the last report. The lode in the 103 is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 90 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding saving work. The 80 is without alteration.—J. PHILLIPS: March 13.

BIRCH ALLER.—In the 40 fathom level north, we have intersected a limb of the flookan, and intend to drive a few fathoms west of it, to prove the eastern branch; in this end, south of engine-shaft, the ground is becoming more easy for driving, and there is a quantity of water coming out of the end, which I hope will have a tendency to drain the southern ground, so as to be able to resume the sinking of the south winze-shaft; the end is composed of a great deal of black jack and muddle, with some good stones of lead interbedded. In the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level south there has been but very little done in the past week. The tribute pitch in the back of this level is looking first-rate; it is much better now than it was last week, and should it continue as it at present, the men will get very good wages; this end, south of engine-shaft, in this level, continues to show the same favourable symptoms for making lead, as it has for a number of fathoms driving, but not producing any lead to save. The dressing operations are going on very well, and I think we have nearly 4 tons cleaned, of a first-rate sample of lead. The engine and all the machinery connected with the working of this mine are in good working trim.—GEO. R. OGDEN: March 11.

BLAEN CAULEN.—Since you were here the men have been driving the cross-cut, as directed; they believe they are near another lode, or branch. I put the wheel to work, forced the water at the engine-shaft, and then freely examined the lodes. In the 10 east there is a good rib of ore, from 1 to 3 in. wide, and it is a pity that the water cannot be kept under so as to sink this shaft; in the 10 west, from the bottom of the same shaft, the lode looks very promising; this level is in 39 ft. from the middle of the pit; it ought, by its continuance, to intersect a north and south lode in about 5 fms. more driving, and about 12 fathoms further west, the copper lode, which is opened upon at surface, should be met with, and at which junction the lode should make a good body of ore.—March 13.

In the cross-cut we have this morning cut another branch, consisting of quartz, muddle, and a little blende.—March 14.

BODMIN UNITED.—The 90 fm. level, east of Truscott's, is still being driven under the lode; nearly all the water in the mine is proceeding from the lode in this level, therefore we deem it advisable to drive by the side of the lode to drain it, as well as to expedite the driving of the end, to reach the run of ore further east; good stones of ore are occasionally being washed out of the south part of the lode—this looks well. In the 80 west we shall commence driving on the north part of the lode; in a few days I expect to report favourably of our prospects there. In the 80 east there is a good ore lode, still rather hard. On John's, or Messer lode, there is every prospect of our having a productive mine shallow. John's shaft is being sunk 10 fms. east of Messer boundary, and is now 3 fms. below the 10. Our sets will continue to lengthen westward in every level for a considerable distance. The stamps attached to the crusher-wheel are set to work; there is sufficient water to crush by, and to work eight heads by night. The dressing operations are progressing satisfactorily; there will be about 40 tons of dressed ore on the floors this week.—R. RICH: March 16.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report, we have sunk 10 ft. in the engine-shaft, which will make 11 fms. sunk and cleared in the last three months; at the present time we have a lode in the engine-shaft 4 ft. wide, composed of muddle, peach, spar, and copper ore, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and very promising in its appearance. I think this lode is the engine-shaft lode, overtaken by the south or King's lode in its underlie; before we cut ground for fixing the lift, we shall drive on this lode in the 40, a few fathoms east and west. We are still driving east on the engine-shaft lode in the 30, it is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and muddle, sprigged with ore; in driving west it is about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. We are driving on Hallett's north lode, by extending this level so far east as the winze-shaft, we shall be able to sink this shaft dry.—G. RYNSOLIA: March 10.

BOSORN TIN.—The lode in the stopes in back of the 30, east of Hallett's shaft, on the Guide, 18 in. wide, saving for tin. The lode in stopes in back of the 30, west of Hallett's shaft, on Widden lode, is 4 in. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 30, east of Hallett's shaft, on the Guide, is 18 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in pitch in back of the 30, east of Hallett's shaft, on Widden lode, is about 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in pitch in back of the 30, east of engine-shaft, on the spar lode, is about 6 in. wide, saving for tin. The lode in pitch, west of Derrick shaft, on Canjak lode, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. We have cleared out and secured the well level and just begun to drive it.—R. GOLDSWORTHY: March 11.

BRONFLOYD.—The western end in the adit level is the same as last reported. The blasting down of the north side of this lode has produced good saving work, and the stopes further back are yielding about 16 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 10 west is in a powerful lode, composed of quartz and killas, with occasional stones of good ore.—THOMAS JAY.

BRYNALU.—The 12 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, has greatly improved in appearance during the last week; we are opening in the same channel, and in a similar strata to that in the deep adit, in which the large deposit of ore was discovered; but we are not yet so far east as where we anticipated a discovery of importance. There is no alteration in the cross-cut since last reported on. The deep adit is now enlarged, and secured so far east as the old engine-shaft; hitherto it has taken a large quantity of timber, but in future much less will be required, therefore greater progress made towards its completion. All other work in the mine going as usual.—JAMES ROACH: March 16.

BUTTERDON.—The lode in the adit end presents every indication that can be desired, considering the depth. The same remark may be applied to Penhauger.—J. KEMP: March 14.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—In the north cross-cut, driving on the cross-course, the ground is improving, the present end is quite dry. There has been no lode taken down this month in the driving east on the new north lode; this lode at all appearance is increasing considerably in size, and when last taken down contained more copper ore. In the eastern level, driving on the Wheel Zion lode, there has been a quantity of granite found, running on by the side of the lode; the killas to the south of it is of the most favourable character. We shall commence cutting through the lode by the end of the month to ascertain its size and quality.—W. B. COLTON.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—We beg to enclose a list of settings, stores, &c. The lode in Varnish's shaft produces muddle and some red silver ore, the assays of which ore are not complete. The 30, west of Varnish's, is in a heavy by a slide, which we hope to develop shortly. We have sent the list of muddle pitches set last Saturday, and do not like to increase the cost in this department, with such a stock of fine arsenic on hand as we have in the mine, and elsewhere—viz., Cothel. The cross-cut in Caroline's 32 is hard and wet, but we are making fair progress. Caroline's 42 east was refused at 6l. per fm. There is nothing new in the tribute pitches.—J. KERICK: W. COOK: March 13.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—We hope to hole Tindal's shaft to the 40 in the course of next week.—W. ROBERTS: March 11.

CARADON WOOD.—We have commenced driving across the main lode, and are in it about 6 ft., but no appearance of the western wall has been seen as yet. North, on the eastern lode, the ground is somewhat easier for driving, and the lode a little larger; the 10, south of the lode, is somewhat smaller, but produces good stones of lead occasionally. We intend to put up a rise from the 45 to the 30 fathom level to prove that piece of ground, and also to ventilate the mine, which is very much wanted.—J. HOLMAN: March 14.

CHURCHSTOCK.—The men are going on with cutting the foundation for the engine; they have also dug some clay for making bricks. Some samples of gossan, &c., were forwarded from this set.—R. P. EDELSTEN: March 14.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are driving east on the south lode, east of Jenkins's shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, large stones of muddle, and spots of copper ore. On Slater's lode, west of Slater's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, stones of ore, and quartz throughout the lode.—J. DELBROOK; EDWARD CHOWIN: March 14.

COMBARTAIN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is 9 fms. below the adit level, the ground exceedingly favourable. We are making every preparation for the erection of the pulley-stands, &c., for the iron rods to work on from the wheel to the shaft. All other matters going on well.—J. TREWKER: March 15.

CONISTON UNITED.—In our south cross-cut we have a little more favourable ground; in the north cross-cut, ground much better, and more congenial for ore the nearer we get to the lode. In driving this cross-cut 4 to 5 fms. further, we shall cut a fine lode, and the ground will be much easier for driving. Our men are in shoddy, have cut a beautiful lode, about 70 or 80 fms. to the east of the shaft, composed of gossan, spar, barytes, and copper ore, some parts of it very good ore stuff; they are now about opening on it for some length towards the shaft.—J. BOUDRY.

CRETOWN.—The lode in the 26 fm. level east is still disordered and split, and at present unproductive. The lode in the 26 fm. level west is 1½ ft. wide, with spots of copper throughout. The lode in the 12 fm. level east is small and unproductive; ground hard. The stopes in the back of the 12, west of the shaft, are yielding some good copper and lead. The stopes in the back of No. 3 are yielding a little lead. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.—M. WOOLCROFT: March 14.

CUBERT UNITED.—There is no change to notice in the 55 east or west since our last report; the same is applicable to the 45 west end. The lode in the rise in the 35 east is worth 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode at Trebellan engine-shaft is much of the same size and character as last stated, and the ground is much the same. The lode in the 46, north end, is 8 in. wide, producing spots of lead, and has a very healthy appearance. The lode in the 44 winze is worth at present 30l. per fathom for lead. We have on the mines, dressed and undressed, 23 tons of good lead ore.—J. TREWK; A. DOWN: March 14.

CWM DAREN.—The 30 end is driven about 10 feet west from the shaft, 4 feet of which has been driven since last report; as we then anticipated, the lode has resumed its regular course. When we had cut through the counter-branch, the lode was very poor, but after driving for about 1 ft. we cut a branch of lead ore in the bottom of the end, 2 in. wide, of good quality; in driving 2 ft. further on it became 4 in. wide in the bottom, 2 in. wide in the top, and 4 ft. high. I consider this to be a good indication of our coming upon a bunch of ore, as the lead in this lode dips east about 2 feet in a fm.; altogether the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing some very good spots of ore, besides the branch above stated. We have considered it most advisable to suspend the 30 east for the present, as it is not far enough from the pit, and continues very poor. We have put the men from the east end to cut a cistern pit, so as to be ready for sinking by the time the west end is driven sufficiently far from the shaft. There is a good lode of copper ore in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, about 20 fathoms west of shaft; as soon as we can get men we intend sinking a winze from here to the 30 fm. level, but miners are in great requisition everywhere at present. The stopes in the back of the 20 remain the same as when last reported. We have thought it to be the most advisable, and at the same time the most economical, plan to sink a winze from the stopes in the 10 fm. level to meet those in the 20, being about 5 fms. to sink. We shall then be able to set the stopes at a cheaper rate, and break more ore at the

same time. In the dressing department we are proceeding satisfactorily; the lead ore will be ready for market as soon as possible. The great drawback is our crusher, which is really in a very bad condition. We are preparing some of our after copper slimes and leavings, so as to get a few tons of an inferior quality together, worth about 3l. per ton. If the weather continues favourable we hope to have this ready in a week's time.—ROBERT SANDERS: March 15.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—I have nothing fresh to report this week, all things are progressing satisfactorily.—M. STEPHENS.

DEVON UNITED.—Saturday last being our setting day, the following pitches were taken:—A pitch in the back of the 40, south of engine-shaft, by four men, to raise 30 tons of muddle, and put it to plat, at 7s. per ton. A pitch in back of the 30, north of shaft, by four men, to raise 30 tons of muddle, and put it to plat, at 6s. 6d. per ton. A pitch in the bottom of the deep adit level north, by four men, to raise 30 tons of muddle, and put it on the dressing-floors, at 7s. 3d. per ton. A pitch in the bottom of the adit level south, by two men, to raise 30 tons of muddle, and put it on the dressing-floors, at 6s. 3d. per ton. The shaftmen have again resumed their places, and I trust we shall lose no time in reaching the 62, as we have a strong and encouraging lode at the shaft, and one in my opinion that cannot fail in producing large quantities of lead ore at a further exploration.—A. BRAY.

DEVON WEST BEAM.—In driving the cross-course, north of the winze-shaft, in the adit level, to intersect the great iron lode, yesterday cut a branch, about 9 in. wide, poor for tin; we hope to intersect the lode in a few days. The ground is favourable; price for driving, 2l. 10s. per fm. We have opened on the back of this lode in containing about 130 fms. west of the winze-shaft. This is a very promising lode, about 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and peach, yielding black tin throughout (not quite good enough for stamping), and the ground around it of a very soft, congenial killas. We have again put the men to costean on this lode 100 fms. further west; when it is intersected here, we shall open on the back of the lode at the junction of the granite and killas. We have also put a man to costean on the back of the great copper lode, about 200 fms. west of the winze-shaft; we intend to see the back of this lode on the junction of the stratification also. We are getting on with the dressing, and shall lose no time in getting another parcel of tin prepared for the market.—M. STEPHENS: March 15.

DUNSFLEY WHEAL PHOENIX.—The lode in the eastern adit end is much the same as last reported. We have not taken down any lode in the stopes in the back of this level since last report; we have a large piece cleared, and shall take it down immediately. The lode in the shallow stopes, east of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, very rich for tin; in these stopes west, the lode has been disordered the last day or two by a branch of spar crossing it, but appears to be getting more compact.—J. SPARGO.

DUKE OF CORNWALL COPPER.—In the 20 fm. level three men are driving a cross-cut north to intersect the lodes. In the 30, operations have been suspended until the winze-shaft is sunk to it. In the 40, four men are driving south on the counter to intersect the south lode, where some good stones of ore have been met with. In the 30, five men are driving east of the counter, where some good stones of ore have also been found. The new lode is visible, and highly promising, which will be driven on when the winze can be sunk from the 40. The engine-shaft has been sunk 70 fms.; 12 men are now employed cutting a pit in order to drive north to cut the lode, during the sinking of the shaft below the 50 much felspar clay was met with, the blue killas has gradually become whiter; from all I have seen, I am inclined to think that when the lode in the 70 is cut, the ore will be richer in quality, and more in quantity, than the shallow levels yielded.—March 9.

EAST CROWDALE.—The men will begin to drive the 68 west, on the south lode, on Monday morning; the distance we have to drive I will send you on Tuesday morning, after re-measuring it on Monday. There is nothing new in the mine.—March 11.

EAST FRONGCH.—There is no material difference in the 20 end north since my last; the men drove about 5 ft.; the ground is a little harder than on last setting-day. We have finished cutting the pit in the 20; we have also finished cutting the wheel-pit, so that the masons can go on forthwith with the walling; the lobby is arched home close to the pit.—T. PASCOE: March 13.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is now 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 30; we hope the ground is a little easier. We expect to have about 2 tons of tin ready by the latter part of next week. The engine still works well.—March 11.

EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.—Since my last report, we have lengthened the upper part of the engine-shaft, put in dividings, eased down the shaft from surface to the bottom, fixed new whim, &c., consequently nothing has been done on the lode. In the adit level, east from the Tamar River, we have taken down the lode, which is about 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.—A. BARNETT: March 16.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—I beg to hand you my report for the quarterly meeting to be held on the 14th inst. We have had no material alteration since our last meeting. We have more or less in all the ends driving on the course of the lode, but not in so large quantities as we are all looking for; the lode still keeps its magnificent size. We have driven the cross-cut south in the 77 fm. level 2 fms.—the lode being composed of gossan, prinn, sugary spar, and spots of copper ore. We intend to drive on to cut the south wall; the breadth of the lode in the shaft and cross-cut, so far opened, is 3 fms. 2 ft. wide. I should propose to sink Hitchen's shaft another 10 fms., as we have all our pumps on the mine ready for so doing. There will be a great expense of labour saved in this mine shortly; the winze will be communicated from the 45 to the 55 I expect this month; this will take off the expense of six miners. I expect also by the beatings of the dial and measurements, the 45 will be communicated to the Tunnel level in about two months; this will take off the expense of 12 miners, I have two bottom shafts, and three winzes, but you can also stop the ore towards Homenersham immediately. If you do not intend to sink the shaft yet, there will be four miners, lander, and horse less to pay. I also propose to you to force on the 55 fm. level with all speed towards the ore gone down in the bottom of the Tunnel level, as we shall have our mine ventilated shortly, and stop the 66 fm. level, and drive the 77 fm. level east and west, which is 22 fms. below the 55 fathom level. After we have made our communications, we shall be at liberty to set some pitches, which will help to pay some of the expense. The pitch in the back of the 33 fm. level is looking just the same as when set, producing good work. The 55 end is producing good stones of ore. The other part of the mine are just the same as last reported. Our engines are working well, and all connected with them. In conclusion, I beg to say my opinion is still unshaken, as with all the practical miners that have worked in this mine and inspecting agents, that we shall have a great and good mine below this great magnificent gossan.—W. WETHERILL: March 10.

EAST WHEAL YOR.—The mine was drained 9 ft. under the 40 on Wednesday last. About 7 fms. east of the shaft I found part of the lode which was previously worked away, and the stuff above, which was thrown in a stull by the old party of the miners. This the men have been clearing, and by Monday I hope to see the end of the level. Just under the stull the ground appears to be steeper about 5 ft. deep, and from 6 to 7 fms. in length; and as I had been told by the men who worked the stopes that we should find a sack or two of thrustful lode, and heaved up in the level of first-rate quality, I have taken down a sack. We have had a pump made to drain out this sink or stope, which will be done on Monday, which I hope to make a strict search all through the levels. We are making a cistern to fix the lift in under the 40, and within a fortnight from this date I hope to see the bottom of the mine.—D. STICKLAND: March 12.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The 40, south of Lawrence's shaft, has been driven 5 fms. during the month; the men have taken again at the same price; there is no alteration in the character of the lode. In the western, or Shilfield, level 3 fms. have been driven, and I have re-set at 9l. per fm. By continuing this level we shall shortly intersect several lodes. A section of the workings of the different lodes is now being prepared, and which I will forward when finished. We are short of water to complete washing the ore. That portion which has been got out of the rough we shall cart to the bud-dish (a distance of one mile); this is a great inconvenience, and occasions much delay.—R. F. EDWARDS: March 14.

ESGAR LLEE.—Since Wednesday last a cross-branch has intersected the lode in the 10 fm. level west, and the end is gone through it, and the lode is beginning its former appearance; the 10 east produces stopes of lead, but not sufficient to set a value on. In the 12, above adit, the lode is large; the part that is taken down produces lead, but not worth saving, it will be cut through to the north wall in the ensuing week. The stopes generally are much the same as last week. We are considerably short of hands for stopping. Our apparatus for dressing the ore from below the adit was completed on Thursday last, but owing to the severity of the weather we have done but little towards it.—J. LEAN: March 11.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—The lode west of the north cross-cut, which is still split up, is producing saving work, and we expect when those branches unite that we shall have a good lode of ore; we have six men driving this level, which is hard at present. The lode west of the south cross-cut is large and healthy; we have left a part of it standing to the south, which will be cut through occasionally by the lode; we have broken some good stones of ore here during the week; it is set to drive by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 7l. per fm. We have for the present discontinued the stopes in the back of the 50, but they yield some good ore very well. Agreeably to the resolution of the meeting, we have commenced driving west on Moore's branch in the 24 fm. level by two men and two boys; the branch is about 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and muddle. How infinitely better would it have been to have driven on the south lode, which is about 8 feet wide, and ore throughout. We have also commenced driving east on the flookan in the 36 fm. level; in prosecuting our operations here we hope to make some valuable discovery, and of this disordered ground we have selected the easiest to drive on, that we may the sooner get through it; we have employed two men here. In looking over the set this week we discovered a fine-looking lode, 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and beautiful quartz. It is about half a mile south of the mine, and passes near the mound, called Cow Castle; we do not intend to work on it until after the next meeting, when I hope to see a large number of the shareholders here to view their own property, and determine on the course of action.—W. DUNSTAN: March 15.

GAWTON UNITED.—Our shaftmen have commenced cutting ground and making preparations for sinking below the 24. In the 24 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and ore throughout, a very fine looking lode. In the 24 east the lode is at present small, composed of spar, muddle, spots of ore, and flookan. The cross-cut towards the south lode in this level progresses favourably. In the 10 fm. level the lode is very large, composed of white iron and capel, thickly spotted with muddle and ore. The lode in the adit level is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and good branches of ore throughout. In the shallow adit the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, prinn, peach, muddle, and spots of ore. We commence dressing this day.—H. HOSWELL: March 15.

GEIFRON.—I have no alteration to report in our underground department.

GLAUSEVIN.—We have driven about 4 fms. since my last report, and intersected another branch about 10 in. wide, composed of flookan and spar, with large cubes of muddle.—W. H. REYNOLDS: March 11.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—The manager, in his report this week, says—The general appearance of the mines is nearly the same as reported last week, only that No. 2 is daily improving as we progress. I am happy to say we cut into a cross lode last evening in the tunnel to No. 8 lode; the appearance is most favourable, the stones got out contained a mixture of lead and copper. We are fitting up the frame of the wheel-pit to-day, so that nothing now remains to impede Messrs. Thomas and De Winton's operations with the water-wheel and machinery. I shall get on with the buildings with as much speed as possible, so that no delay will arise from this source, and I confidently anticipate that by the end of this month the work will be far advanced towards completion. The contractors for the machinery report as follows: The crushing apparatus, of which we have the girders and a great part of the machinery cast, we shall very shortly commence to erect the same on the girders. We have also completed the large 8-foot driving-wheel, which being in segments, has taken much time to fit; some of the gearing, also, for the rolls is cast, as also the main driving pinion, but we are not in a position to send any of this week.

GREAT CRINNIS.—There have been about 6 feet of

water easy. Our outwork bargains are just the same as last reported. In conclusion, I think if things go on well for two months more, great light will be thrown on some important points in this mine.—W. DOWSE: March 15.

WHEAL EDWARDS.—South Lode: The lode in the 42, going west, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundle, and spots of copper ore; the lode in the 42, going east, is 2 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the 30, going west, is 3 feet wide, composed of mundle, spar, gossan, and spots of ore. North Lode: We have sunk on this lode 8 fms. under surface; the lode in the bottom of shaft is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundle, and spots of ore.—T. CARPENTERS: March 11.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—The shaftmen have completed the plat, &c., and will commence sinking shaft to-morrow as fast as possible. The adit end men, east of boundary last week. James's shaft is opened, and will be completed to the adit to-morrow; indeed, the whole of the operations, both underground and at surface, are getting on well in preparation for more extensive works. Our prospects are most cheering, by the continuation of a good lode of tin and copper, and I would advise you, and a few of your City friends, to pay our mine a visit, and participate with us in our brilliant and encouraging prospects.—J. RICHARDS: March 15.

WHEAL LILY.—Since our last meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft 10 fathoms. We have driven the 10 fathom level east 11 fathoms; in this level we have had some rich bunches of tin. I inspected the mine last Wednesday, and found the lode in the 18 in. wide, worth about 25¢ per fm. Since then I have assayed samples from the lode, which weighed 10 dwts. 17 grs., equal to 28 cwt. of black tin in 100 sacks. In two weeks from this time we expect the engine-shaft will be completed to the 20 fm. level; then I should propose to suspend for a while the sinking of the shaft, and drive through the cross-course at the bottom, and also the 10 fm. level, as we have not seen the tin lode west of the cross-course; here we expect to find large deposits of tin, and this can be proved in one month from its commencement; likewise drive the 20 fm. level east under the tin ground discovered in the level above, and also cross-cut north, to cut the copper lode; then we calculate can be done in a short time, as we think that 3 fms. will reach it. I would also propose to cross-cut south, to cut the great tin lode which is distant 12 fms. I may venture to state to you that, as the tin lode in the 10 fm. level has been in many places so rich east of the cross-course, we may reasonably expect it equally so west of the same. We have hitherto had no means of returning our tinstuff, but we have now commenced dressing some for the market. Should the tin continue in the 10 fm. level it will meet the working out of the mine; this, together with five other objects in view, which can be laid out in no short a time, will, may I consider, place our mine in a most favourable position.—F. PASCOE: March 14.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—At engine-shaft old mine we commenced dropping the lift to-day. The carpenters will now be employed fixing the bob, &c. We are also preparing to fix the work for connecting the wheel. At Hele, there is no change in the adit level; driving south no lode has been cut of late. The adit level west, on the side of the granite tin vein, is being continued as reported on the 9th inst., and without as yet any material change. It appears perfectly regular, and produces as reported when first cut a very small per centage of tin.—W. TREBOY: March 16.

WHEAL PERU.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 2½ fms. since last report; our progress is rather slow in sinking, on account of our lift being very long and heavy, which is very troublesome to sink with. May's winze has been sunk 4½ fms.; the lode is of the same character as stated last week, spotted with lead, &c.; the ground is a little easier for sinking, and the price is reduced from 8¢ to 7½¢ per fathom. The lode in the adit level south is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and gossan, with a leader of priol on the footwall, and spotted with lead.—J. HODDA: March 14.

The adit level is extended on the caunter lode 25 fms., and on the north and south lode about 55 fms.; in the greater part of the driving the lodes are of a good size, composed of fine gossan, capel, quartz, mundle, and some rich lead; and from their exceedingly promising character they are, in my opinion, likely to prove very productive and profitable as they are opened in depth. Some of the north and south lode is taken away in places in the back of the adit, and a little in the bottom, which, together with the work saved in driving the level, has produced nearly 4 tons of good lead, besides the halva, or No. 1; these lodes intersect each other in the adit level, about 3 fms. south-west of the engine-shaft. The engine-shaft is down about 20 fms. from the surface, or about 10 fms. below the adit level; and if the caunter lode should continue its present underlay, it will be intersected about 15 fms. below the present bottom. I would, therefore, recommend that the shaft be sunk 3 fms. deeper before you cross-cut to the lode, so as to divide the ground between the adit level and the point where the lode will be intersected in the shaft for two levels, you will then have 7½ ft. less to drive to the lode than if you were to cross-cut from the present bottom, and which would obviate the necessity of driving another cross-cut; the lode is intersected in the shaft. I would recommend also that the winze sinking on the caunter lode, which is now down about 5½ fms. below the adit, be continued for proving the lode, and for ventilating the next deeper level; and that the south adit be extended 4 fms. farther, as the lode is now 3 feet wide, with quartz, priol, mundle, spots of lead, &c., very promising indeed.—S. RICHARDS: March 15.

WHEAL ROBERT.—Our setting and pay-day was on Saturday. Finding the depth of the shaft to be 25 fms., I have re-set the shaft 5 fms., certain, at 12¢ per fm.; if the ground continues favourable we shall complete the 5 fathoms in the course of six or seven weeks.—W. NELLE: March 15.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The sinking of Richards's engine-shaft has been continued; it is now down 15 fms. below the 75 fm. level; at this depth we intended to drive a level east and west, but in consequence of the improvement which has taken place in the lode in the last 6 fms. we have determined to continue sinking, to see the result of the discovery; the lode at present is 1 ft. 2 in. wide, worth 2 tons of rich ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 75 fm. level are yielding about the same quantity of ore as when last reported—about 1 ton per fm. We have continued sinking Matthews's shaft, but have not yet reached the point of the lode below the adit. The lode in the 37 fm. level, east of Matthews's shaft, has improved since last report; it is now 3½ ft. wide, worth full 3 tons of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 37, west of Matthews's shaft, continues to look well, worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. In the 20 fm. level, east of Matthews's shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the western end no improvement has taken place. We hope to sample at the next assaying 70 tons of ore, being 10 tons over the estimated quantity stated at our last general meeting.—A. BARRATT: March 16.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We have discovered another lode in Eva's test, from which we have broken some good stones of lead, apparently very rich for silver; it is running nearly north and south. We have opened it as deep as possible by a shod pit, and we have now gone back to bring up a shallow level, or cutting, so as to see it deeper in shaft. If this fails I consider it useless to report on any more discoveries at surface, because, had it been opened in any other district, I should consider it to be a vastly rich discovery, as the lead we are breaking is good saving work.—J. SPANCO: March 15.

WHEAL TREASURY.—The water is drained 2 fms. under the 16 fm. level; I am afraid to attempt to go under more pumps until we fix a set of bearings and yokes in this level, which we cannot do until the summer finish cutting down the shaft to this depth, which, I hope, will be completed some time in the ensuing week. I have set three picks on tribute for copper and tin on Penny lode, at 11s. 10d. The engine is striking very steadily.—D. STRICKLAND: March 12.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 98; the ground still continues to improve, and the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 14¢ per fm. The rise in the north end the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 14¢ per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12¢ per fm. In the 78 north end the lode at present is small and poor. In the 68 north end the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 7½¢ per fm. In the 55 north end the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 6¢ per fm. In the 40 north end the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7½¢ per fm. Chippendale's shaftmen are now engaged in cutting the pit in the 55. The stopes and pitches continue much as usual. We shall sample to-day a parcel of lead-ores, computed 68 tons.—J. KEMP: March 14.

WHEAL UNY.—The 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is progressing favourably, and we expect in two or three months to intersect the cross-course, and then to hoist the stopes in the bottom of the level, to raise tinstuff. The end driving on the north part of the tin lode is yielding tinstuff, worth 3½¢ per fm. The rise in the back of the adit is up 10 fms., and holed to the old workings. We have commenced to clear up at surface in order to communicate below, for an incline shaft to draw with wagons. The new shaft on the copper lode has been commenced sinking by men, at 3¢ per fm. for 5 fms., which we expect to complete in a fortnight. We expect to get out the foundation for the new stamps engine, and to commence building next week. The tribute pitches and stopes are looking better, and yielding tinstuff of better quality than for the last two months.—S. COADE: March 11.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The men in the south cross-cut have driven 2 fms. 4 ft. making altogether 53 fms. 4 ft. south of the shaft.—J. BARKER: March 14.

WHEAL WREY.—The north end, on the lode, is greatly improved since last report; the horse is going out in the bottom and gradually upwards; the leader is 9 in. wide and lead throughout. The south end is also much improved. There is but one opinion as to our having a thoroughly good lode and mine.—J. ORFORD: March 15.

WHEAL ZION.—The engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. Thomas's winze has been, and is still, worth full 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no other alteration in any other bargains worth notice.—J. BAY: March 15.

WILLOW BANK.—We have cleared out the old workings as well as the engine-shaft to the bottom, it has got a very kindly appearance, and a good mixture of lead in it; the old men cutting through the lode about 5 fms. from the bottom, and the lode is 9 feet wide, with a mixture of lead in it; they have also driven west, about 12 fms. from the surface, a level about 13 fathoms on a part of the lode, and they have driven about 2 fms. west at the bottom of the shaft, which is down about 18 fms. from surface, so I have put the men to open on the lode to see what is in it; I think, with a crosser, it will pay well. We have not been doing anything in the new shaft for the past week, as the men were stopped to go to Thomas's United, whom I hope to put in again to-morrow.—J. HAMMILL: March 13.

The engine-shaft is suspended, but will be resumed on Saturday. In the old shaft the 18 fm. level west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and the whole of the lode contains sulphide, carbonate, and phosphate of lead.—March 15.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for Jan.:

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipen	26	8½	1-69
Old Mine	125	3	6-25
United Mines	8	3	6-40
Michael's	6	6	6-56
Total	Tons 165		8-70

Mining Report, from Jan. 31, to Feb. 14, 1854.

Raipen.—This mine continues much the same as last reported. Labourers' lode, however, looks rather better, and the quality of the returns has somewhat improved. Progress is made in sinking Monk's shaft under the 30 fm. level. The other bargains are still without change.

Old Mine.—We have holed the north-east level to the winze; we have cut through the lode, which we find to be about 10 ft. wide, the north part of which is good saving tin, yielding from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have put the men to stop the side of the winze to try the lode, which looks very promising, and we hope will equal our expectations. The east stopes yield about 4½ tons of ore per fathom, and look well. There is no material change in the western part since my last visit.

United Mines.—The lode in the footwall yields good stones of ore occasionally, and the whole looks promising. We have set two pitches in the back of the level, and the lode looks pretty well.

Michael's.—The ground is still favourable for driving in the new adit, but no change in the appearance of the lode. The tribute department calls for no remark.

THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—[From the superintendent.]

Dorsching, March 9.—**RAHRBACHBERG.**—The lode in the adit end, driving north-west on the Pocher lode, is improved; the kilas is cutting out the grauwacke, and the lode which is split in two parts, is coming together; these parts are composed of quartz and good stones of copper ore, and we think in about 2 fms. more driving the grauwacke will be completely cut out of the lode, and will again be found more productive. The lode in the rise above the adit level is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the south-east winze is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and copper ore. The lode in the north-west winze is 6 in. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; in both of these winzes we have about 10 fms. below the adit level, and we shall commence driving levels from the ends of these winzes—viz., two levels from each winze; and when these levels are driven 4 or 5 fms. from the ends of the winzes, we shall then begin to stop the backs, when we hope to increase the returns. We think the water can be drawn by hand-pumps for the time, it being not very quick. The lode in the adit level, driving north-west on the Rahrbach lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and quartz.

VAHLBERG.—The lode at Dalzell's engine-shaft has much improved in the course of the month. The men sunk about 3 fms. in February, making the whole depth about 12 fms. It is still dry, and if the ground continues as favourable as it is now we shall sink 3 fms. more in this month. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the adit is 4 ft. wide, out of which there is about 1 ft. of good copper ore; this lode presents a very promising appearance for making good in depth. Besides this lode there are two others, of 6 ft. or 7 ft. wide, which are spoken very highly of, but we cannot see much of these as yet below the adit, and above this place they are very extensively worked, and the old excavations are nearly filled with rubbish. We have contracted for all the masons' work for building the engine-house and the smiths and carpenters' shop, which are to be completed by the 1st of May, 1854.

FAHRBERG.—We have had a long and troublesome level to clear, it being crushed together for nearly 25 fms. in length; but we have now got through, and shall be all completed by the end of this week, when the men will be put to sink the Emma shaft as fast as possible. The lode in the back of the deep adit level is 4 inches wide, producing good lead; and in the last week we cut another branch of lead, about 6 in. wide, which will produce about 1 ton per fathom.

CACILIA.—The lode in the winze sinking below the 25 is 14 in. wide, 5 in. wide being very good for silver-lead, and the other part standing in the side is about 9 in. wide, composed of kilas and stones of blende, spotted with lead. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 22 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of blende per fathom. The lode in the stopes west of the new shaft, in the back of the 22, is 8 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of silver-lead per fathom. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the level, under the before-named stopes, to prove the lode in depth as far as the water will permit. The lode here is 1 ft. wide, composed of black flookan. We have between 300 and 400 tons of mineral at surface, which we shall begin to dress very shortly.

ALTERBUCHERLE.—We have cut one of the holes in shodding, but it is yet so near the surface that we cannot give any description of it, more than that it is composed of quartz, and as far as can be seen, we have about 3 fms. to drive to cut another lode, which will be done in a week or 10 days, the ground being very soft.

VERWIRUNG.—The lode in the winze sinking below the 7 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of blende per fathom; the water is rather quick, but the ground is soft, so that the men are likely to sink about 4 fms. per month. We shall also work on the Verwirung lode as soon as the carpenters can set up some machinery for drawing off the water, which is too much to be drawn with a tackle.

CHRISTIANE.—The lode in the adit end is 2 feet wide, all grauwacke; this end is suspended for the present.

FAHRBERG.—We are now open to the adit level, through which we can draw all the stuff that may be broken by it. The lode in the 5 is 6 in. wide, composed of blende; the lode in the stopes over this end is 1 ft. wide, composed of blende. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit level is about 8 in. wide, composed of blende. We intend sinking No. 1 shaft below the adit as soon as and as fast as possible, to prove the lode in depth, which we hope will prove productive.

JUPITER.—Next week we intend to commence working here. This mine joins one called the New Mexico (not ours), and on the same lode, which is at present looking very promising, and we hope to find the lode equally productive in our mine as it is found to be there.—T. CHOWINS.

LA FORTUNA COMPANY.—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas.]

Linares, March 4.—At Canada Inco, we have begun to clear the foundations for our engine-house, according to the appearance, it will be ready in a few days. We have waited up Adit's shaft, and are ready to resume sinking. At O'Neil's shaft, we are still proceeding with the cutting it down to the first level, preparatory to sinking deeper. At Taylor's whim-shaft, sinking under the Henderson's shaft, the whim is re-erected, and the shaft walled up, and to-morrow we shall receive a whim-rope, made here, and shortly the pulleys from Seville, so as to commence drawing the water. The masons are getting on well with the buildings. At Los Salidos, we are getting on well with the engine whim-shafts, though, from still having the hard cap of rock at the top, our progress is not so rapid as we could wish. We have set some men to clear up some workings in our eastern pertenencia, La Graciosa.

THE LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas.]

Pozo Ancho, Linares, Feb. 28.—On Saturday, 25th, was our setting day for March, the particulars of which, with other bargains, measured and set to-day, are described as follows:—West of Engine Shaft: The 75 fm. level has been driven in Feb. 4 vars 1 ft., and is re-set to four men, to drive at 300 reals per vara: the lode has improved, being now worth 3 tons of lead ore in a fm. The 65, now west of Casualidad winze, has been driven 4 vars 1 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 500 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The 55, east of Casualidad cross-cut, has been extended 3 vars 1 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 350 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The 20, ditto, has been driven west of Kennedy's shaft, extended 1 var 2 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 300 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The 55, west of Casualidad winze, on north lode, has been driven 1 var 0 ft. 9 in., and is re-set to four men, at 400 reals per vara: lode poor. The 45, west of Casualidad winze, on the north lode, has been driven 6 in. In the lode: the cross-cut also having been driven 1 var 1 ft. 4 in.: it is re-set to 4 men, at 400 reals per vara: the lode is worth ¾ ton per fm. In the winze sinking under the 31, on the north lode, the men have sunk 2 vars 1 ft. 7 in., and have now a bargain to prove another branch. San Juan shaft, sinking under the 55, not being properly squared, has been driven 2 vars 1 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to four men, at 300 reals per vara: the lode is worth 2 vars 2 ft. 4 in., and also cross-cut 5 vars 2 ft. 4 in.: it is re-set to drive west on the lode by six men, at 250 reals per vara. The 20, east of footwall shaft, has been driven on the course of the lode 11 vars 1 ft. 8 in., and has also been cross-cut to prove other two branches, 7 vars 0 ft. 8 in.; these branches are respectively worth 1 ton of lead ore: one of the ends is set to drive at 200 reals per vara, and the other at 120 reals—six men in all. The 20, has been driven west of Warner's shaft, 4 vars 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 200 reals per vara: the lode here is large and very promising, worth 1½ ton in a fm. Two men have also been cross-cutting in this level 3 vars 1 ft. 6 in., and continue to do so, at 280 reals per vara: Crosby's shaft has been cut down and made good to the depth at which it was left by the old men—23 vars 2 ft. 9 in.: it is now set to sink by four men, at 220 reals per vara; the lode is large. In Victoria pertenencia, on the north lode, the 15 driving east has been extended 2 vars 1 ft., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is worth ¾ ton for ore: we are also driving west in the same level to meet the above end by four men, at 200 reals per vara; lode worth 1 ton per fm. East of Engine-shaft: The 75 has been extended 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to three Englishmen and three Spanish labourers, at 15¢ per fm.; the end is now set to sink by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1 ft. 11 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 600 reals per vara; the lode is very good, worth 3 tons in a fm. The 65, east of San Antonio, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 3 vars 0 ft. 1 in., and is not re-set, the trial having been without result. The 55, east of Fernandez winze, has been lengthened 2 vars 2 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 450 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2½ tons per fm. Rodriguez winze, sinking under the 45, in advance of the last end, has been deepened in February 4 vars 2 ft. 8 in.; it is re-set to sink by four men, at 300 reals per vara, cutting in this level 3 vars 1 ft. 6 in., and continue to do so, at 280 reals per vara: the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore in a fm. Shaw's shaft, sinking under the 55 fm. level, has been driven 3 vars 1 ft. 5 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode shows occasional spots of lead. The 45, east of Thorne's shaft, has been driven 3 vars 2 ft. 3 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara: the lode is worth 3 tons in a fm. Thorne's shaft is set to sink under the 45 by four men, at 300 reals per vara: the lode here is good. The 31, driving east of Thorne's shaft, has been lengthened 3 vars 1 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara. The south part of the lode on which the level is extending is worth ¾ ton in a fm. We have had men employed in stripping down the side of the level during the past month, which they have done for 5 vars 1 ft. long, having cut with 80 or 90 production part of the lode, worth 2 tons in a fm. The shaft (two) continue this work, at 120 reals per vara. Behind this end we have set a new winze to sink under the 31, to four men, at 400 reals per vara: we hope this will go down in good ore ground. The 20, driving east of Thorne's shaft, has been extended 5 vars 0 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara: the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. On the north lode, the 45 fm. level, west of Garcia's winze, has been extended west 2 vars, and is re-set to drive by two men, at 350 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 45, east of Garcia's winze, has been extended 3 vars 0 ft. 11 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara: the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. The 20, west of Thorne's shaft, having intersected this lode (the driving in February being 3 vars 2 ft. 11 in.), we have put six men to drive east and west on its course, at 400 reals per vara: the lode is large, composed of calcareous spar, with occasional stones of lead. Acedos winze, sinking under the 31, has been deepened 2 vars 0 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 450 reals per vara: the lode is worth 3½ tons in a fm. The 31, east of eastern cross-cut, has been lengthened in February 9 vars 0 ft. 11 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 250 reals per vara: the lode is worth nearly 1½ ton in a fm. On the middle lode, the 45, east of Esperanza cross-cut, has been extended 6 vars 2 ft. 1 in., and is re-set to sink by four men, at 450 reals per vara: the lode contains stones of lead. The 31, east of Saerte cross-cut, has been lengthened 2 vars 0 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 400 reals per vara: the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. At the footwall shaft, between Taylor's and Field's shafts, the men have sunk 3 vars, and have retaken to sink, at 550 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton in a fathom. The 31 has been driven east of Field's shaft 1 var 1 ft. 10 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 600 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 31, west of Field's, has been extended 1 var 1 ft. 1 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 650 reals per vara: the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 20, west of Field's, has been driven 3 vars 0 ft. 11 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 450 reals per vara: the lode is poor at present. At Taylor's shaft, the masons are engaged in walling up the shaft, cleared through old workings. Most of the tribute pitches have been taken at the captains' prices.

Pozo Ancho, March 6.—West of the engine-shaft: We have still an excellent lode in the 75 bottom end west of the engine-shaft, worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm., and the ground moderate; in advance of shaft 14 vars. The 65 end, west of Caballero's winze, has improved in the past week—it now being worth 1½ ton per fm.; driven 9 vars 1 ft. beyond the winze. In the 55 end, west of Casualidad winze, we have discovered nothing new to report on—being still poor; the 55 end, on the south lode, is driven west of Casualidad cross-cut 2½ vars 1 ft.; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm.; in advance of the cross-cut the end is worth ½ ton of ore per fm., and is 10 vars 1 ft. in. The 20, driving east of Thorne's shaft, has been extended 5 vars 1 ft. 6 in.; the ground continues without alteration. In the 45 end west of Casualidad winze, on the north lode, we have a good leader of lead ore, worth 1 ton per fm., and driven below the same 25 vars. The winze in the 31 fm. level on the north lode, west of San Juan shaft, is below the level 19 vars 2 ft. The lode is worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving west of Kennedy's shaft, is still unproductive; in the 20 fm. level, west of Warner's, we have a very promising lode, worth 1½ ton per fm.; in advance of shaft, 60 vars. The lode in the 20 fm. level, east from this shaft, continues large, but unproductive—driven beyond the shaft 60 vars. At this end we have been proving two caunter branches; one has been worth 1 ton, and the other ¾ ton per fm. There is nothing to notice in the cross-cut driving north-

west of the shaft in this level. In Victoria pertenencia, on the north lode, the 15 fm. level east is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The 15 fm. level, driving west of the winze to meet this end, has improved, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Crosby's shaft has been cleared and cut down to the depth of 26 vars; and we are now sinking in sound ground. The lode is for the present poor; but from the present appearance of the 15 fm. level, west of Warner's shaft, we may expect good results from this part of the mine. East of the engine-shaft, in the 75 fathom level, we have still a large lode, and spotted with ore, but at present not to value. However, from the appearance of the ground, the lode is expected, ere long, will improve. In the 65 fm. level end, east of San Jorge winze, we have still a good lode, worth 4 tons of ore per fm., in advance of the same 23 vars 2 ft.; on the south part of the lode, east of San Antonio winze, in this level, we have put the men to rise; the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. Shaw's shaft is sunk below the 55 fm. level 5 vars; the lode is showing stones of ore, but not to value. The 55 end is east of Fernandez winze 13 vars 1 ft.; the lode is worth 2½ tons per fm. Rodriguez's winze is sunk below the 45 fm. level 11 vars; here the lode is improved, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 45 fathom level, east and west of cross-cut, on the north lode, at Thorne's shaft, the lode is large and promising, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 45 fm. level end, east of Esperanza cross-cut, on the north lode, we have still a large lode, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., driven 32 vars 1 foot beyond the cross-cut; the end west on this lode is beyond Garcia's winze 2½ vars 1 ft., the level is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; the middle lode is driven on east of this cross-cut 21 vars, the level is for the present unproductive. We have also set on end to drive west on this branch, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. We have recommended sinking Thorne's shaft below the 45, the lode holds good, worth 4 tons per fm. The 31 end, east of Thorne's shaft, on south lode, is looking better, worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; the new winze (Compan's) in this level, on the south lode, is 40 vars east of Thorne's shaft, the lode is large, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The 31, on the north lode, has much improved in the past week, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The 20, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. At Field's shaft, the ground in the 31 continues hard; west it is worth ½ ton, and east 1 ton, per fm. In the 20, west of this shaft, the lode is large, but not to value. At the footwall shaft, sinking west of Field's, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We are progressing favourably with the walling up of Taylor's shaft, and hope in about a week to recommence clearing it. Our tribute pitches generally are looking very well; we have 54 in work, employing, with the bargains, 280 men. We think February ore will amount to about the estimated quantity, 200 tons, and our calculation for March is 450 tons.—A. MARTYN.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March 13.]

Gongo Soco, Jan. 17.—The highly-important subject of availing ourselves to the utmost extent of the water-power at our disposal has been discussed and agreed upon. At the Camara, a sufficient fall for three sets of stamps remains below this mine's level, from which it could be taken and brought over Goldsmith's wheels at present, involving thereby only the expense of a new watercourse of about two miles. From the appearance of the jacotings in the middle section of the mine, when I last wrote, I had calculated upon the returns at least keeping up, if not improving, which I am satisfied would have been the case, but that a crush took place overhead from the ground becoming saturated by the heavy rains, thus causing the stopes to come together, which left us no alternative but to prosecute driving the tunnel, and feeding the stamps from the general stuff, until such time as it could again be selected from the old workings. I have no doubt that before the end of this month we shall be doing fairly, and occurrences of this nature can hardly be prevented during the wet season, when the position of our works is taken into consideration. At the Cascalho precisely the same drawback has presented itself. I had scarcely got quit of the more inferior portion from this place, when a further mass slid down from the mountain overhanging our works, which, I regret to add, has proved excessively poor, almost for the time depriving us of produce. The Cumba vein has been followed down when the rains would permit, and the supplies have been a trifle better. At the Camara there has been no alteration to report. The stone in the tunnel continues to be of the same nature, and equally as hard. The ground in the tunnel is not continuing to be as hard as when last advised, 1 fath 2 ft. 6 in. only having been extended since the last report. The trial sample from shaft A, weighing 7 tons, yielded 19 dwts., or 27½ cwt. to the ton, and during the last 10 days the ore generally has proved of a better description. When amalgamation is brought to bear upon it, a more favourable result will be obtained, as the lighter portions of gold escape when passed over skins. It is our firm belief that stamping-power on a sufficient scale is alone required to make this mine remunerative, which will be set about with all speed. It affords me much satisfaction to state that excellent progress has been effected at Cata Funda, the level having been driven 13 fms. 5 ft., leaving about 30 fms. to reach the reputed rich sink. This work will be pushed on by every means in our power.

Feb. 4.—P.S.—Finding I can keep back this dispatch without making any difference in the period of its arrival, I am enabled to give an account of the proceedings in the middle section of the mine. I caused Walker's stamps, where the stuff was passed, to be cleaned up yesterday, and the produce from them for five days amounted to 3 lbs. 9 ozs., a very decided improvement in the last quotation. I am happy to add that the skins continue to look equally as promising, so that I apprehend a good month's return may be fairly calculated upon.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received 13th March.]

Cruzeiro, Jan. 31.—In driving the eastern end the ground has become more favourable for breaking, and the samples are showing better than I have seen for some time past. The lode at this point has turned due north, which I think will lead to a change for the better. In the north sink good samples are often taken; but in consequence of water and troublesome ground, very little progress has been made. Let us have a sufficient staff of good Cornishmen, new machinery, and plans upon a large scale, and then we may expect some certain results. The wealthy Brazilian proprietors of the Coacae Mine have ever been anxious for the company by any bad luck to leave, and for the property to revert to themselves. Col. Antonio Vaz is very anxious to purchase the Coacae Mine, and the Viscount of Coacae has proposed to buy it, but this is a pity that means must not be found for the undertaking, especially as now other drawbacks can be overcome. The Pastor Feixado, on the Macaibas, has been applied for by a neighbour, under advantageous circumstances. He proposed to erect a stamps for crushing the stone, but this I have demurred to, but have consented to his forming a cart-road to the stamps on his own property, that a fair trial may be made. Produce for the month ending 31st Jan.:—Coacae, mks. 3 3 6 57; Coacae, mks. 0 2 5 71—Mks. 4 0 4 56.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received March 13.]

Morro Velho, Jan. 9.—Produce for Dec., 32,390 oitavas, equal to 311,173 lbs. Troy—viz., 30,764 oitavas, from stamps, 174 oitavas, additional from streaks, from 74408 lbs. of stone, yielding 416 oitavas per ton; 1432 from arrastres—32,390 oitavas. In the 764 oitavas, 1432 from arrastres, the produce is included which was produced by the 30 fms. stamps, which was supplied in nearly equal quantities by refuse and stone. Stamps working during the month (exclusive of the Susannah), average 124.96 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has declined during the past three months. The yield was—August 8080 waggons, or tons; September, 8029 ditto; October, 7631 ditto; November, 7714 ditto; December,

Copper ore for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—M
Parcels.—United Mines 854—Perran St. George 568—Consolidated Mines 332—
Consols 313—South Caradon 240—Trevelay 145—Touth Tolgus 111—Perran
Mines 33—West Fowey Consols 81—Trethellan 75—Wheal Clifford 55—Gras
Leisure 37—Wheal Ellen 33—North Wheal Busy 25—Old Wheal Bassett 21.
Henry 17—Carharrack 2—Wheal Music 9.—Total, 3020 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

FARRHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.—Sir: Any of your legal readers would greatly oblige by answering the following questions:—1. Are the shareholders in the freehold land societies shareholders in effect legally?—2. In the event of failure, or the society not being able to meet the demands made on them for payment, are the directors personally liable to the subscribers or shareholders, as they are termed, for the amount; or must the latter bear the loss, the same as an adventurer in a mining company?—H. Q. R.: March 15.

CARSONS CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Referring to the communication of "W. T." in your Journal of the 11th inst., relative to this company, will you kindly afford me space in your next issue to second his suggestion, as to an early return of the proceeds in hand? Such a step would be very acceptable to myself, and, doubtless, also to other shareholders, who have been kept so long out of their money in this and other unfortunate gold mining adventures. I trust that the secretary will see the propriety of at once informing us when the funds still remaining are to be distributed. "His reddit, qui cito reddit."

—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER: *Jermyn-street, London, March 14.*

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Allow me to suggest to the directors of this company, that they regularly publish in your Journal, as received, impartial analyses of their reports from America, whether good, bad, or indifferent. At present, they only publish at long intervals such accounts as are favourable, and suppress the others. On calling, indeed, at the office, they are always most attentive and civil in giving their shareholders extracts to read from their last accounts; but it is only occasionally that shareholders in the country, of whom I am one, can go to London and call at the office; and surely it would be better for us to know the exact state of things, however unpromising, than be kept in long suspense; and if the real accounts did not warrant the present depression in their shares, we might venture to lay out a hundred pounds or more in purchasing more shares, and thus help to keep up the prices.—VIOLE: *March 13.*

LIBERTY MINING.—Sir: I think that your correspondent, "J. J." might, before he came to the conclusion that to apply at the office for information would be useless, at any rate have made an application, he would have then discovered his second mistake, as to the absence of reports from the scene of operations. "J. J." would also have been furnished with information as to what is now being done at the mine, and had an opportunity of reading Mr. Wynn's report; the last of these being the operations down to the 11th of February. For the 10 working days preceding, 38 tons had been realised with the present inadequate means of reduction—viz., 18 heads of stamps. Your correspondent would also have learnt that 21 more heads are in course of erection.—M.: *St. John's Wood, March 15.*

"W. B."—We must refer our correspondent to the secretary, who can better answer the question; although, as it is rather an inquisitive one, we think "W. B." is not likely to obtain the information he seeks.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—A MINING AGENT.—Yes: the dividend paid in February last was the second; the first was 10s. a share; the last 15s.

PROCKTER UNITED MINES.—WHEAL TREWANE.—Sir: Mr. Prockter felt compelled to make a few remarks in your Journal of last week, in reply to Mr. Smith's previous observations as to the alleged gift of Trewane to the Wheal Prockter adventurers. But I think, Sir, he will require to give some fuller information on this subject before those deeply interested will be satisfied. Mr. Smith, who paid about 3000l. in hard cash for about three-fourths of the shares in Trewane, no doubt feels puzzled how any one could have made a present of the lease of that mine to the Wheal Prockter adventurers, who have been having the lease of that mine for 10 years, to run, being at this moment in the hands of the purchaser of the Trewane Company, at their offices, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, and their agent, Mr. Goldsworthy, in charge of the property.—INSOLUBLE: *March 14.*

"A Stock and Sharebroker." (Austrian).—With the price quoted by a contemporary we have nothing whatever to do. We happen, however, to know that the shares were offered to parties at considerably less than the quotation referred to, and that a purchaser was not, so far as we could learn, to meet with even at that price.

LAKE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Will you allow me to express a hope that Mr. Guedalla, who has with such indomitable energy and talent exposed the iniquitous proceedings of certain parties connected with this company, will further assist the unfortunate holders, by devising some plan whereby the money can be obtained in return for the repudiated scrip, which too many poor but deserving persons unobtrusively took, in the hope of its becoming a good investment.—F. M.: *Horwich, March 14.*

"Subscriber."—The present variation of the magnetic needle in England is 21° west, but it appears to be slowly but gradually easting.

KILBICKEN MINE.—"An Anxious Shareholder" will find a report of the meeting held on Monday in another column, and from which we are inclined to think, he will agree with us that his fears are groundless, and that the management is entitled to the highest credit for the attention and valuable time they have devoted to the interests of the shareholders. We are gratified to find that mining adventure in the sister Isle is becoming more prosperous; and have no doubt that perseverance and capital will eventually achieve for that branch of native industry a permanent and highly important position.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—"P. W."—The shareholders, it would appear, have the power to restore the shares at a general meeting, notwithstanding they have been forfeited by the committee.

EAST BOBORN MINE.—Sir: Permit me, through your Journal, to ask the secretary, mining captain, or some other official of this company, when the engine that was to be erected on this mine will be ready for working? as it should have been long in course of erection some three months or more, and it begins to be high time that it should be at work.—A SHAREHOLDER: *March 17.*

FRANCE OF WALKER MINE.—Some surprise is occasioned by the extraordinary prospects said to be presented by this sett not being realised. So far as the public know, the property may be in abeyance. Cannot some of our correspondents favour us with some reliable information?

AUSTRALIAN COAL MINE COMPANY.—Sir: Knowing your readiness at all times to make known the grievances of the public connected with mining matters, I induce me to call attention to the Australian Coal Mine Company, which appears to me to observe an undue amount of secrecy; and I trust that some of your correspondents will enlighten the shareholders upon its present state and future prospects.—A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

CRADDOCK'S ENGINES.—Sir: Not seeing anything respecting Mr. Craddock's steam-engines in your Journal lately, can any of your readers acquaint me whether they still maintain their reputation?—ALFRED S. KINGDON: *Bideford, March 17.*

ARNO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Another mail has arrived, but no advice or gold from Sir Henry Huntley, the resident director of the company in California. In his last advice, we were told that crushing had commenced (Dec. 27), and yet now we are in March, and no results have been received. It appears to me, that Sir Henry is playing with the directors and shareholders, and after the large amount of capital he has expended, it is now time to put a stop to a further sum being squandered away. I would urge upon the directors to call a meeting of the shareholders, and appoint some gentleman in whom they can place confidence to proceed at once to the mines, and see what Sir Henry Huntley is really about. I shall be happy to contribute my quota. The cost would be trifling compared to the satisfaction it would give to the shareholders.—W. BURNETT: *London, March 14.*

"H. E." (Glasgow).—By the improvements in our manufacture of steel, we are enabled in a great measure to supply ourselves, and are not so dependent on foreign supplies as is imagined by some alarmists.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—The communication of "A Proprietor" cannot appear in our Journal. The fact of the forthcoming meeting being held in Paris, we believe, in accordance with the regulations of the company, and we should recommend the dissentient shareholders to elect one or more of their body to attend as a deputation. We were already aware of all that had occurred in Australia, and of the severe comments in some of the papers, but were credibly informed that the writers had been influenced by personal feelings. Our own correspondent had also severely commented on the proceedings of the local newspapers; but we could not, in the matters complained of, better left for discussion at the meeting of proprietors. We know nothing whatever of Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone, or the extent of their respective interests.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The balance against adventurers at the last meeting held in February was 337l. 11s. 9d.

"Miner" (Cambridge).—Sulphate of ammonia has an acrid bitter taste; its colour is greyish or yellow, and it generally occurs stalactitic, pulverulent, or in mealy efflorescences, translucent or opaque; attracts moisture from the atmosphere, and is produced at high temperatures. It is found in the fissures of the earth, and among the lavas of Etna and Vesuvius, in the solfatara, and in the lagune near Sienna, in Tuscany.

"Inquirer" (Leeds).—The company being under the Joint-stock Companies' Act, all those who are original allottees must sign the deed; without complying with that, they are not bona fide proprietors of their shares.

"T. C. E." (Birmingham).—No accounts have been received from any of the companies which can at all be considered satisfactory. In the whole history of mining, we do not believe that such a system of delusion has ever before been practised. Not only do the superintendents, but the directors also, deserve the highest reprobation for the inertness, and want of energy and discretion, they have displayed. The system of misrepresentation has been carried on too long; and although possibly, it would not be prudent in every case that these dilatory adventures should be wound up, yet, if a new staff were appointed, they would probably do better than their predecessors—at all events, they could not do worse. Nearly all these dubious adventures have been over two years at work, and no returns made. The Carson Creek have determined to wind-up; and as regards that association, a solution has at length been arrived at.

Some remarks on the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of the winding-up of Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway Company shall appear in our next Journal.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to lessen the amount of our correspondence respecting the subscription to the *Mining Journal*, we insert the following, for the information of our readers generally, but more especially those residing in foreign countries, from whom we are constantly receiving complaints, that they cannot obtain the Journal regularly. Though always recommending that it rather be obtained through some bookseller or agent, we supply the Journal direct from our office at 14, 6s. a year, which must, in all cases, be paid in advance, by post-office order, or draft on demand on a house in London, in favour of Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors. And as regards foreign subscribers, with the addition of the postage payable in England, we also give the amounts necessary to be added for postage to a few of the principal countries, for their future guidance:—Italy and Portugal, 5s. 6d.; Holland, 4s. 4d.; (no other parts of Europe require any postage); Australia and New Zealand, 4s. 4d.; United States, British North America, and the Falkland Isles, 4s. 4d.; Foreign West Indies, California, and Mexico, 5s. 6d.; Chili, 12s. 4d. (the British West Indies and those parts of South America not named above require no postage); Africa (British settlements), 4s. 4d.; other parts, 5s. 6d. The subscription for the year must be forwarded so as to be receivable in England before the expiration of that for the preceding year, or the paper will not be continued. English subscribers can pay half-yearly in advance, if preferred.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—We have received for some time past numerous letters from the shareholders of this company, with reference to the London management. If what is stated be true, it is very evident that the public and the shareholders have been played with, and that after the departure of Mr. Hopkins from London on his mission, the whole affair—the management, men, and money—became entirely placed in the hands of the chairman, and some of his relatives sent to the colony, and have continued in their possession ever since. We could not believe it possible that such a statement could be true; therefore, as Mr. Hopkins was daily expected, we thought it best for all parties to wait until he brought forward his report, and thus enable, we hope, the managing director to correct such erroneous impressions. Mr. Hopkins was the main-spring of the whole undertaking, and the capital was raised by the use of his name; we cannot, therefore, believe that the directors would, as a body, compromise themselves so much as to allow any of their number to commit such a breach of confidence. The shareholders will, we trust, excuse us for delaying their letters a short time longer, as we cannot doubt but that the directors will see the propriety of making an early explanation on these points, to ensure confidence in what is otherwise considered a good undertaking, and to, it is said, now established on a respectable footing in Melbourne by Mr. Hopkins.

Works published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s. 6d.
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.
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THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 18, 1854.

The annual report of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, made to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the year 1853, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, is an interesting document, as showing how strong is the spirit of enterprise in this country, notwithstanding the panics and severe commercial reverses which have taken place within the short period of the past 10 years. It will be seen from the summary that of 348 companies, the largest item is railways, 80; gas companies are the next in number, 54; and mining companies, including gold, copper, lead, and coal, stone and slate quarrying, show a very respectable amount of investment, the number of adventures being 44; the particulars of which we here enumerate—those marked with an asterisk having been provisionally registered in the early part of the year, and completely registered before its expiration:—

*Nova Scotia Mining and Smelting Company. (Name afterwards changed to Nova Scotia Mining and Copper Smelting Company.)
Belfast Mining Company.
British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company.
Peel River Land and Mineral Company.
Shropshire Malleable Iron Company.
Australasian Coal Mining Company.
London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming Company.
Port Hunter and Moreton Bay Coal Mining Company, South Australia.
Bruce's Gold Mining Company.
Coosheen Copper Mining Company.
St. Jago Gold Nugget Company.
Copper and General Mining Company of Nelson, New Zealand.
Las Infantas Lead Mining Company, Timor.
Rio Claro Anglo-Brazilian Gold and Diamond Mining Company.
New Linas Mining and Smelting Company.
Sue River Copper and General Mining Company of Jamaica.
Mokelonne River Gold Quartz Company.
Peninsular Mining Company.
Brent Moor Granite Company. (Name afterwards changed to Brent Moor Company.)
London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company.
South Pacific, Panama, Acapulco and St. Francisco Coal Company.
Chancellorville Freehold Gold Mining Company.
Pembrokeshire Anthracite Steam Coal Company.
Herefordshire Coal and General Mercantile Company.
Newcastle-under-Lyme Earthenware Manufacturing Company.
Yorkshire Hills and Hartlepool Iron, Coal, Coke, Fire Brick, and Pottery Company.
Carnarvonshire Slate Company.
Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica.
Port Tennant Patent Steam Fuel and Coal Company.
Brightside Coal Company.
Cornwall and Devon Sulphuric Acid Company.
Tavistock Joint Steam Coal Company.
Isle of Man Mining Company.
La Fortuna Mining Company.
Ceylon Land and Mining Company.
Leeds Coal Mining Company.
Culchote Copper Mining Company.
Arthur and Edward and Miery Stock Colliery Company.
Llynvi Vale Iron Company.
Port Royal and St. Andrew's Copper Mining Company of Jamaica.
Patent Silicoe Stone Company.
Eggar Mwyn Mining Company.
Peninsular Mining Company.
West Granada (or Veraguas) Gold and Silver Mining Company.
Carnarvonshire Slate Company.
Union Steam Collier Company.
Brighton Australian Gold Mining Company.

Summary of Companies provisionally registered during 1853.
Mining Companies, including Gold, Copper, Lead, and Coal Mining, and Stone and Slate Quarrying 44
Assurance Companies, including all branches of Insurance 35
Railway Companies, including Companies for subsidiary purposes connected with Railways 80
Gas Companies 54
Companies for all other Public Works 34
Companies for conducting Manufactures, working Patent Inventions, &c. 30
Shipping and Steam Navigation Companies 10
Land Conveyance Companies 3
Fishing Companies 7
Trading Companies 7
Companies for the use and occupation of Land, for aiding Emigration, and for improving the Dwellings of the Poorer Classes 10
Companies for establishing Buildings of a Public Character 17
Miscellaneous Companies not reducible under any of the foregoing heads 13
Total 348

Summary of Companies completely registered during 1853.
Assurance Companies, including all branches of Insurance 24
Companies for purposes connected with Railways 2
Gas Companies 39
Companies for all other Public Works 4
Mining Companies, including Gold, Copper, Lead, and Coal Mining, and Stone and Slate Quarrying 18
Companies for conducting Manufactures, working Patent Inventions, &c. 10
Shipping and Steam Navigation Companies 10
Land Conveyance Companies 3
Fishing Companies 7
Trading Companies 7
Companies for the use and occupation of Land, for aiding Emigration, and for improving the Dwellings of the Poorer Classes 3
Companies for establishing Buildings of a Public Character 3
Miscellaneous Companies not reducible under any of the foregoing heads 4
Total 124

The summary in the report of companies completely registered during the year gives 128, of which 18 are mining companies, and will be found in the above list; 39 gas; 24 assurance; 10 shipping and steam navigation; 10 for working patents, and manufactures; only 2 railways; and the remainder miscellaneous. It must be borne in mind, however, that many of these, to the extent of probably one-half, are among the list of provisional registrations, have been completely registered within the year, and consequently are included in the above summary of 348 companies.

The total amount of fees at the head office in London for the year is 5568l. 1s. 2d., being for registration of returns, 1365l. 3s.; perusal of deeds and abstracts, 1023l. 1s. 8d.; certificates of provisional registration, 1610l.; renewed ditto, 96l.; certificates of complete registration, 600l.; on capital of completely registered companies, 339l. 5s. 6d.; annual certificates, 418l.; searches, 54l. 4s.; office copies, 62l. 7s.; and branch office, Dublin, 207l. 18s. 6d., making a total of 5775l. 19s. 8d.

The number of companies who have failed to appoint auditors cannot be correctly known; but there are 142, the directors of which have made no return to that effect, and among the number are 19 mining companies, as follows:—

Barrow Range Mining Company.
Banwen Iron Company.
Abercrom and Gwyneth Collieries Company.
Bituminous Shale Company.

Ince Hall Coal and Cement Company.
Quannagen Mining Association.
Worthing Mining Company.
Union Tin Smelting Company.
Llangollen Flag Stone Company.
Kapunda Mining Company.
Eaton Mountain Mining Company.
Golden Mountain of Mariposa Mining Company of California.
London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company.
Lee Moor Porcelain Clay Company.
Central Australian Gold Mining Company.
Shale Manure and Naphtha Company.
Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.
Llanfyllis Slate Company.
Metcalfe and General Mining Company of Jamaica.

Mr. COLLIER'S recent motion, in which he obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Stannaries Court to Devonshire, and to regulate mining partnerships on the Cost-book Principle, has induced Mr. ROBERT WALKER CHILDS to address a letter to R. B. CROWDER, Esq., M.P., on the subject. The writer dissents from the generally-received definition of the Cost-book Principle, as "a partnership, the conditions of which are contained in a cost-book;" and denies "that it is essential that every cost-book mine should be governed by a code of rules and regulations adopted in a meeting of adventurers, and entered in the cost-book. This is not," he assures us, "an essential part of the constitution of a cost-book mine, as is easily shown by the fact, that in the west of Cornwall, one of our largest mining districts in the county, it is the practice not to have any special rules or regulations, either in the cost-book or otherwise; but they are, with a few exceptions, worked entirely according to the custom; and such is also the practice in a great number of important mines in other districts. In fact, the plan of having rules and regulations appears to be a modern innovation, and adopted for the convenience, and at the wish of, adventurers who are not Cornishmen, and, therefore, not familiar with the custom" (p. 5). We must not, however, forget, that immemorial usage is necessary to constitute a legal custom; and cannot exist, or govern mines in other localities, where the Cost-book system is of modern introduction.

We are assured by Mr. CHILDS, that the experience of centuries has proved that the Cost-book System was convenient, and quite sufficient in the districts where it is governed by custom; but he observes, "if the object is share-jobbing and gambling, then the cost-book bears very strongly on the jobbers; and he has arrived at the conclusion, that the attempt to appropriate all the advantages of the Cost-book System, and to avoid its necessary and proper liabilities, has given rise to such frequent discussions of late as to what is, and what is not, the Cost-book System. Our author defines the Cost-book Principle of mining to be "a mining partnership, according to the custom of the Stannaries, under which each shareholder is at liberty to transfer his shares to any purchaser without the consent of his co-partners, and to determine his liability at any time, by relinquishing his share and interest in the concern, upon giving in notice to the purser of the transfer or relinquishment, and requiring him to enter it in the cost-book; under which, also, each shareholder has complete access to all the accounts and proceedings of the adventure, the right of controlling the outlay by his vote at the mine meetings in proportion to his shares, and is protected against any risk from involuntary expenditure by the rule, that these undertakings cannot be carried on upon any general credit, but that all accounts must be made up, and all expenditure passed, at the two-monthly meetings of the partnerships, and calls then made upon the shareholders to defray their share of such expenditure" (p. 4). Mr. CHILDS appears to us to be fully conversant with the principles and working of the Cost-book System within the Stannaries district, and we readily adopt his definition, as our readers must remember that one of the learned judges who presides in the Court of Appeals in Equity has lately declared from the bench, that, although many professed to do so, no person appeared fully to understand, or had at least as yet, explained the system.

Mr. CHILDS enters in detail into the heads under which he has classed his definition, and we strongly recommend the perusal of his succinct say to those who feel interested in this very important subject. We agree with him, "that a general preponderance of testimony in favour of the Cost-book System, as practised in Cornwall, would be given by all those most interested in the working of mines, either as landowners or shareholders; that it also works satisfactorily and fairly for merchants and others interested in the supplies, and that scarcely any case of individual hardship or inconvenience ever arises under it." When such, however, does occur, it is in general attributable to great negligence in the party complaining, to allowing debts to accumulate on the mine, or embarking in an undertaking with an unsubstantial proprietary.

In answering the question whether it would be desirable that a system, which has been found so beneficial in Cornwall and Devon, should be extended to other mining districts, the opinion of Mr. CHILDS is very decided, provided that the details were as clearly known and recognised in the superior and other Courts in England as they are in the Stannaries Court, and that a cheap and expeditious mode of dealing with partnership disputes is provided, such as exists in that Court. To such objects any system of legislation which may be proposed must be carefully devoted, for any other would assuredly fail to be satisfactory to the public. Mr. CHILDS' publication appears at a very opportune period, when we are led to expect from the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to enquire into the laws of partnerships a report elucidating the results of their enquiries, and when the Trade Minister of the country has declared that the Government only await that report to bring the subject fully under the consideration of Parliament.

We brought our notice of the evidence at the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent colliery explosion at the Arley Mine, near Wigton, in our last Journal, nearly to its close. Some additional testimony was, however, subsequently given before the verdict was delivered, but it had not been in print in sufficient time for our last publication; we were, therefore, unable to call attention to it; the verdict was, however, transmitted by telegraph. Mr. JOHN MERCER, of St. Helens, was the witness examined when the enquiry was resumed, and he had been extensively engaged in surveying coal mines in many parts of Lancashire. His evidence will be found the following important statement:—"I have advised many parties having charge of coal pits to drive the lower level of a pair of levels wide, so that the roof would fall, and drain off the gas from the rest of it. I first advised the adoption of this plan at the Broad Oak Colliery, where it has been very successful, and since then at Scahill Green, where the mine is fiery, and great precaution is required. I do not think there would be any danger in blasting, if that plan were adopted in this case; but if the present system of working is unaltered, I certainly would not continue blasting. There would be more difficulty in obtaining blasting than in the adoption of the plan I suggest." And, again, the testimony of Mr. MERCER is very emphatic—"If I were to advise the proprietors of this mine, I do not think the principle adopted in it is the one I would recommend. It is difficult to ventilate this intricate series of workings, having air-courses of several miles in extent; but there would be greater difficulty in ventilating the large waste which would be left behind, if the coal was all brought backwards. If the air got into the waste in such quantity as not to dilute the gas, but to drive out a portion of it into the workings, and that gas was fired, the blast would go back to the waste, and there would be a very severe explosion."—"If I wanted to get a block of coal, I would ascertain whether there was gas in the roof by boring, and after drawing off the gas by boring I would get the coal, and let the roof fall, and it would drain the surrounding roof of gas, perhaps to the extent of 50 yards. If all around the block of coal had been worked for four or five years, it is a very unlikely place to expect an outburst of gas." Mr. MERCER again repeated that he did not think blasting could be safely continued in the mine, unless measures were taken to carry off the gas by means of tapping the roof, and bringing down falls by the work. We have been anxious to present this gentleman's evidence to our readers; for, although apparently well acquainted with Lancashire collieries, his views and recommendations do not appear to agree with those of the Newcastle viewers, or with those of the Government Inspectors.

The evidence closed with the examination of Mr. WYNN, the Government Inspector of Mines for Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and part of Lancashire, whose testimony and opinion are entitled to the greatest weight, as we presume that he had not only inspected the collieries attentively, but had been also present at the inquest, and had thus an opportunity of hearing the several witnesses, and judging calmly and deliberately of the views of others. Mr. WYNN stated that he had accompanied his

league, Mr. DICKINSON, in all his inspections of the mines since the explosion. He had formed a strong impression, on first visiting the works, that the inflammable gas produced in different and distant parts had been brought together, and accumulated in the two drifts, and to that opinion he deliberately adhered. He also made this remarkable statement, to which we call particular attention—that he considered the cause which had produced the former explosion had also produced the recent one (in other words, that the source of the former calamity had not been removed)—that due precaution had not been adopted to guard against its repetition, and that in effect the evil had still been allowed to exist.

He gave the jury, therefore, the result of his decided conviction, that had the air been kept and carried direct to the upcast shaft, without being carried past the working men's places, the explosion would not have taken place. He stated, distinctly, that the supply of air had been brought to a point where it ought not to have been; and he made this alarming announcement, that if the same system were still pursued, he had no doubt but that similar accidents would result. He conceived that the general ventilation of the mine had been highly charged, and that its continuing in that state for half an hour would bring the air up to the explosive point. He further expressed a decided opinion that the fall had taken place subsequently to the explosion, and was, therefore, a consequence and not a cause of it, and stated that the absence of dust was a strong reason with him for coming to that conclusion.

With regard to the general ventilation of the pit in other respects, Mr. WYNN made no complaint, except as to the return air being used for ventilation whilst the men were working in the extreme end. The general discipline of the pit he considered excellent. Blasting in the pit he denounced as clearly dangerous, and if the work was permitted to go on in future as at present, further explosions would inevitably follow. He then stated, as the deliberate result produced on his mind by all that he had heard and seen, that the most advisable way of working the coal in question was to go to the far end and bring back the coal; but he admitted that there were circumstances which would alter a man's plans, and that if he had had this colliery, he would have worked it so when there was a less quantity of work done. He added, that he did not think any of the gentlemen who had given their evidence would work the pit as it is. He would not ventilate the waste behind, and if the return air-courses were kept simply as such, it would prevent the waste being dangerous. This is frequently done on the thick coal-seams in South Staffordshire, where half the coal is only got. Mr. WYNN was here pressed to give the name of any colliery in Staffordshire where this was the case, but declined doing so, with what we consider very questionable delicacy on so serious an enquiry, where a man was sworn to tell the whole truth. Mr. WYNN, however, excused himself by saying that he would not be justified in doing so, on account of the official position he held. He concluded by stating that he had been in some of the largest of the Newcastle collieries, that the dip of the seam was not so great as in this case, that he did not consider the Newcastle system applicable to the Lancashire district; that it was the belief that it was so which was leading to the evil; it was adopting the system without the means.

The investigation, thus protracted and inconclusive, has therefore terminated in the views and opinions of those to whom the working of the colliery, and the lives of the parties, were committed, being diametrically opposed to those of the Government officers, to whom their inspection is confined. There seems to have been perfect unanimity between Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. WYNN, and now arises this very grave consideration—Whose opinions are in future to prevail? If the disinterested experience of the Inspectors, who have to some extent the weight of authority, and whose position ensures impartiality, is to be powerless, either in preventing an injudicious or in enforcing a proper system, it is idle to keep up an establishment that is in effect but a mockery and a delusion. It is also vain for us to speculate upon future results until there be some fixed rules to guide and govern both proprietors, inspectors, and managers, and some tribunal competent and empowered to decide between them.

We have so repeatedly and so urgently stated our views, that it is needless to reiterate them, but we cannot avoid directing attention to a communication in our columns, from our valued correspondent, Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, who states his opinions boldly and clearly, and which, if allowed to remain unanswered, we must attribute to the consciousness of their being unanswerable.

In our Journal of the 4th Feb. last we entered very fully into the relative merits of iron-built vessels, as compared with vessels built of timber. Our attention was then particularly directed to the subject by an opinion which appeared to be entertained by some persons, that the distressing catastrophe of the loss of the *Taylor*, on the east coast of Ireland, could, to some extent, be traced to the fact that that beautiful but singularly ill-fated ship had been constructed of iron. We strongly controverted that opinion, on grounds which we believed to be unanswerable, and which we perceive have been completely sustained in every respect by the official report of Capt. WALKER, who had been specially deputed to enquire into the causes of the loss, who had personally attended the inquest, examined witnesses himself, and whose report on the subject, presented to the Board of Trade, has been recently presented to Parliament and printed.

It is remarkable how fully that report concurs with our anticipations; the opinion expressed by the naval officer to whom the Government committed the enquiry, a man, doubtless, of experience in his profession, is that the ship was not sufficiently manned. It would appear that, by the usage of the port of Liverpool, three men have been generally considered sufficient to every 100 tons, but this was the old measurement. He considers this proportion to be on a fallacious principle, and recommends, as the Emigration Commissioners require four men to every 100 tons, that such should be the rule and proportion in future. Captain WALKER also expresses an opinion "that the wreck of this vessel might have been prevented had the master taken the precaution of using the lead." It would appear that there had been some differences between the compasses, but the Government surveyor expresses his surprise "that the owners of an iron vessel with iron masts, who spared no care or expense in fitting her for sea, should have omitted taking the necessary precaution of ascertaining the local disturbance of the compasses, by swinging the vessel after the stores and equipments were on board; this operation having been performed two months prior to sailing, and before the cargo was taken in."

Capt. WALKER also very pointedly disapproves of the commander of the *Taylor* having proceeded to sea unprovided with an azimuth compass, and that he should thus have started without the means of ascertaining with accuracy any error which might have existed in the compasses. The surveyor, quite in accordance with the opinion which he has thus expressed, concludes by recommending that all iron ships and steamers should be required to provide themselves with that necessary and valuable instrument, an azimuth compass; and that they "should have their compasses adjusted, the deviation ascertained, and a card with a table of errors produced before the vessel proceeds to sea." We confess we could hardly credit that such essential requirements would have been dispensed with in a vessel of such dimensions and pretensions as the *Taylor*; but it is highly satisfactory to learn that there is nothing contained in the report to shake the confidence of the public in iron vessels under proper management, or to alter the views we have deliberately formed, and repeatedly expressed, of their decidedly superior qualities over vessels built of timber.

The subject is one not only of much interest to individuals, but of vast national importance, and some striking details have been recently presented to the public by Mr. JAMES HODGSON, who is extensively engaged in the iron ship-building trade in Liverpool. He has furnished a statement of the comparative annual cost of working a wooden-built and an iron-built ship of 1000 tons each. He assumes that a wooden ship of that tonnage would cost 165, 10s. per ton, or in all 165,000*l.*; and that an iron ship of the same tonnage would cost 135, 10s. per ton, or 135,000*l.*; and both being fitted for the East India trade, the annual cost would be—

WOOD.	IRON.
1,500 <i>l.</i> , at 5 per cent. for insurance	1,350 <i>l.</i> , at 3 per cent. for insurance
825, at 5 per cent. depreciation	825, at 2 per cent. depreciation
825, at 5 per cent. interest	825, at 5 per cent. interest
Total.....	Total.....

Making in these items alone a difference in favour of iron of 795*l.* It is stated with confidence by Mr. HODGSON, that a wood-built ship of 1000 tons, trading to the East, will not carry more than 1500 tons, which, at 4*l.* per ton for the voyage out and home, will give 7500*l.*; while an iron ship of the same tonnage, built from the same external lines, will carry 2000 tons, which, at 5*l.* per ton, will give 10,000*l.*, making in this element alone a difference in favour of iron of 1500*l.*, and both together making a reduced outlay, a total in favour of an iron-built ship of 1000 tons of 2295*l.* per annum. We are assured, however, that iron ships can be

built at a lower figure, and some now being built are named, which will cost under 13*l.* per ton.

Attached to the publication of Mr. HODGSON are the reports of highly competent authorities, which would lead decidedly to the following conclusions:—That iron vessels generally make better average passages than wooden ones—that with care and paint their durability is very great; and the instance of an iron vessel is referred to, in which it is stated that after a long voyage there could not be discovered the slightest wear in the hull, and that on being bored, when last in port, her plates proved to be exactly the same thickness as in the original specification. Superior speed seems to be an unquestionable attribute, and the case of the *Richard Cobden* is mentioned: that ship is stated to have come home from Bombay with a cargo of cotton, without a pound of ballast, and the cargo was in such condition that not a single package was damaged by salt water. We are assured that after having encountered endless opposition, this vessel now receives the preference over the best A 1 wooden ships, and has obtained the highest rate of the season from Bombay—viz., 5*l.* per ton for a full and complete cargo. It is also asserted that a well-proportioned and well-built ship will not exceed in depreciation 2 per cent. per annum. With these facts fully authenticated, and sustained by competent authorities, the inference seems irresistible that iron, as a material for the building of mercantile shipping, presents incalculable advantages.

While considering this subject, our attention has been attracted to a new system, invented by Mr. JOHN CLARK, jun., of the Exchange-buildings, Liverpool, for which he has obtained a patent, and which he proposes to introduce into iron shipbuilding. The plan hitherto adopted of fastening the iron plates forming the sides of vessels to the ribs or framework has been by placing them longitudinally, and allowing a lap of several inches, and then securing them to each other by rivets, so that if the plates are 1 in. thick where the lap is, the thickness is, of course, doubled, but not the strength. Mr. CLARK's plan, instead of the plates lapping over each other, is that every plate should be made with a flange both at the sides and ends, which flange may be from 3 to 6 in. wide, according to circumstances, and those flanges abutting against each other are rivetted together, by which means the plates are strengthened 400 per cent. Mr. CLARK assumes that such plates, when so rivetted together through the flanges, cannot be destroyed by any accidental circumstances, like a large surface composed of plates, rivetted together in the usual way. He seems to anticipate that by his improved system, iron vessels may be built of such peculiar form and strength as would resist any rock against which they may be driven. His suggestions will, of course, require the test of experiment and the sanction of experience, and, awaiting the results, we defer the expression of our opinion for the present.

An enquiry has been lately made by Captain SCOWELL, in Parliament, whether the Board of Admiralty had as yet made up their minds as to the propriety of employing iron as a material for ships of war. A very high naval authority, Admiral CHADWICK, is reported to have stated that iron vessels can be repaired with greater facility than those of wood, in itself a vast advantage; and although Sir JAMES GRAHAM would appear to have intimated that results hitherto had proved unsatisfactory, as to the use of iron for the construction of ships of war, we trust that there has been as yet no final determination on the point. Many persons conceive that the trials have not been satisfactory, and the public are entitled to the fullest investigation and most decisive results on a branch of our national expenditure, so vast in amount, so likely to be beneficial to the revenue, and so certain to create increased activity and vigour in one of the most important sources of our national wealth. The Admiralty have gladly availed themselves of the iron-built steamers of our great commercial and maritime companies for the transport of our gallant army to the East; and the rapidity of their voyages, added to the numbers accommodated, and the greatly increased comforts they have afforded the men, attest their high superiority as a means of carriage. We already hear of the arrival of regiments in the Mediterranean, in hired vessels, with a speed which strikes us with surprise; and we trust that when the service in which they are employed is effected, the competent authorities will be called on to report as to their qualities. If it shall then appear that the Admiralty do not possess vessels of such capacity, speed, and power as the *Himalaya*, and others now engaged in the same service, the time will have arrived for a very deliberate enquiry before Parliament.

We last week briefly adverted to the formation of a company for the purpose of working the extensive sulphate of barytes mines on the estate of the Earl of BANDO, in the western part of the County of Cork. Having since carefully perused the prospectus of the BANDO BARYTES AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, as also the report of Captains J. HOSKINS and BENNETT, we proceed to lay before our readers a few remarks on the undertaking. The main sulphate of barytes lode, upon which the operations of the company are at present directed, has been discovered at the surface for a very considerable distance. Several shafts have been sunk, the deepest of which is now 15 fms. from the surface; the lode, which varies in size from 3 to 8 ft. of a perfectly pure article, has produced from 6 to 18 tons per fm., and on a very limited scale of operations nearly 3000 tons have been raised and shipped to Liverpool, where a very extensive demand exists for the article. It appears from the reports that the cost of raising the barytes, over a period of two years, has averaged about 7*l.* per ton; and as the present price of the article is 5*l.* per ton in its prepared state, it can be easily believed that a very large extra profit will accrue to the present company, as hitherto the ores have been sold in the crude state, and even then yielded a profit of nearly 40 per cent. We are glad to observe that the directors propose to erect machinery at the mines, for the purpose of properly preparing and levigating their ores, and we have no doubt, from the extensive demand and numerous uses for which barytes is now employed, that not only will the company be a highly prosperous one, but that extensive employment will be afforded to the poor inhabitants of the district.

The brief and cursory observations which we made in last week's Journal, relative to the Patent Laws, were confined to those immediately applicable to the colonies, and the very short period allowed for provisional protection; and with respect to the latter, we may just further mention that so inadequate for the intended purpose was six months thought, that during the progress of the bill this item was much opposed; but circumstances prevented any positive objections on the point, more particularly as it was considered that the construction of the Act would admit of a second six months' protection being obtained on application to the commissioners; which expectation has, however, never been realised. The commission, under the recent Act, is in itself an anomaly, the commissioner being the LORD CHANCELLOR, MASTER OF THE ROLLS, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL, not one of whom are personally acquainted with matters generally forming the foundation of patents, nor can it be expected that their extensive official duties can allow them sufficient, or even reasonable time to pay proper attention to the routine of the Patent Office. It appears to us that a commission, composed of three individuals of known mechanical, chemical, and scientific acquirements, should form the very ground work of a well-regulated code of Patent Laws, and these should be so well and sufficiently paid as to enable them to devote their entire attention to these duties. Many other practical details of the new Act require modification, while there are many points not even contemplated by it, which are absolutely necessary to the completion of patent reform; of these are a speedier, more certain, and inexpensive method of testing the validity of patent right; securing the public against paying those who have no claim to such remuneration, yet firmly insuring to the rightful patentee and inventor the enjoyment of those advantages to which the law entitles them. A well-arranged index, with facility of research, is also highly desirable; and another requisite appears to be, such an amendment of the law of partnerships as will facilitate the application of capital to patent operations with the least risk to all parties.

In the notice last week, to which we have already referred, we called attention to the new code of Patent Law just passed for the little kingdom of Belgium; and we would now briefly review the recently remodelled Patent Laws of Austria, which have been established by imperial decree, both of which appear to us void of all complexity, simple in arrangement, and may be carried out in detail with great facility, exhibiting a strong contrast with the difficulties and cross purposes which must continually arise under our imperfect and anomalous code. In Austria, patents are not allowed for alimentary preparations, beverages, or medicines; or for discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which are contrary to public health, public welfare, morality, or the interest of the state. With this exception, patents are granted for every new discovery, invention, or improvement, having for its object a new industrial product, a new means of producing, or a new method of production. A mere unapplied scientific principle is not patentable, but every new application of such a principle may be pa-

tented if constituting a new industrial product, or a new process of manufacture. Two or more inventions cannot be included in one patent. A patent may be taken out for various periods, the maximum being 15 years, the tax for which is—2*l.* per annum for the first 5 years; 3*l.* for the 6th year; 3*l.* 10*s.* the 7th; 4*l.* the 8th; 4*l.* 10*s.* the 9th; 5*l.* the 10th; and so on up to 10*l.* for the 15th year; or, if one payment is made at first, the whole 15 years may be secured for 70*l.* Every facility is afforded for establishing manufactories, and for prosecuting infringements, the whole being calculated to encourage invention and scientific enterprise.

A numerous meeting of stage coach proprietors of England, Scotland, and Wales, was held at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, on Thursday, to adopt measures for placing stage carriages and omnibuses upon an equality of taxation with other public conveyances. Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Bart., M.P. for Westminster, was called to the chair, and who was supported by Sir J. DUKE, Bart., M.P., and Gen. WYNDHAM, M.P. Anomalous as many of the details of our system of taxation are, throwing the heaviest portions of the burdens, proportionally to their incomes, on those who have the smallest means, the stage-coach and omnibus duties, as now levied, are the most partial, unequal, and positively unjust of any means of raising a public revenue ever yet adopted. Not only Sir R. PEEL was in the habit of emphatically expressing his opinion that in such cases there should be no inequality of taxation, but in 1837 the oppressive and anomalous character of the taxation of public conveyances induced the House of Commons to appoint a Select Committee, to consider whether the present amount of taxation collected on internal communication, and various modes of travelling, might not be levied by a more just and equitable apportionment; and this committee reported, and earnestly recommended, the abolition of all taxes on public vehicles, and on carriages generally, at the earliest possible period consistent with a due regard to the financial arrangements of the country. Four years afterwards a slight reduction was made, by altering the graduated scale of mileage duty to the present fixed one of 1*l.* 4*s.* per mile, and notwithstanding these recommendations, public stage carriages are taxed at from 15 to 30 per cent. on their receipts, as they pay on the miles run, whether they have passengers or not. First and second railway trains pay only 5 per cent. on the actual receipts; while steam-vessels carrying passengers—an important item of competition with horse carriages—parliamentary and some other trains pay no tax whatever; and it is most extensively evaded by vans and numerous vehicles in all parts of the country. The injustice of the system cannot be more clearly explained than by stating the result in figures, which show that stage carriages are taxed 400 per cent. more than express and first and second-class railway trains, hackney carriages, post horses, job horses, and carriages. 800 per cent. more than gentlemen's carriages and horses, and 1000 per cent. more than stage coaches in the Dublin trade. With what justice or equity—with what regard to the principles of free trade—this oppressive impost can be tolerated, or supported, we leave to our readers' own judgment.

The CHAIRMAN took a most comprehensive, enlightened, and liberal view of the subject: he showed that the trade, as a body, had no desire to shrink from contributing their share of the taxes, or of those additional imposts which would now be necessary, in consequence of the war with Russia. They only asked to be taxed on an equality with other bodies engaged in carrying on the passenger traffic of the country, and they were quite willing to pay their quota of the passenger tax. He confidently believed that a duty in the shape of an annual license tax, and the abolition of the mileage duty, would secure as large, if not a greater, revenue to Government than the latter, while it would place all the carrying interests on a fair footing. He believed, too, that it would be the means of inducing the re-introduction of horse coaches in many parts of the provinces where they had been swamped by railways, and not only add to the revenue, but prove a great public convenience and advantage.

Several members of the committee for the abolition of the tax, Mr. GRAY, of Earl-street, City; Mr. HARTLEY, of Fulham; Mr. COSTELLO, of Kew and Richmond; Mr. AXELL, from Ipswich, and others, addressed the meeting, forcibly showing the inconsistency and injustice of the tax, and fully supporting the objects of the meeting.

Mr. BRADFIELD, the secretary, stated that in Bristol, Devonport, Hereford, Nottingham, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Liverpool, and the districts of the Lakes in Westmoreland, there were 124 taxed vehicles, and 362 vans and carts, which regularly carried passengers, but were totally untaxed; and that at Preston, with a population of 80,000 persons, they had not a single taxed omnibus, although there is a legitimate field for half a dozen.

Resolutions were then passed, to the effect that the mileage duty was unjust in principle, and ought to be abolished, or at least modified; that a petition to the House of Commons be prepared, and that Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Bart., M.P., be requested to present and support the same; and that Lord DUDLEY STUART, Sir JAMES DUKE, M.P., Gen. WYNDHAM, M.P., GEORGE HADFIELD, Esq., M.P., and THOMAS PHINN, Esq., M.D., be requested to support its prayer. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, Sir JAS. DUKE, and General WYNDHAM, and the meeting, which was most enthusiastic during the discussion, separated.

MINERS' CONFERENCE AT NEWCASTLE.

A conference of delegates from the several colliery districts of the United Kingdom has been sitting daily, during the present week, at the Ducrow Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, concerting measures for the organisation of a general association among the miners of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. John Barrow, of Duxfield, presided over the proceedings, and Mr. Martin Jude acted as secretary. Several of the districts were represented by letter.

The Chairman, in his preliminary observations, remarked that, although the general aspect of the trade was good, and wages had risen considerably, yet there existed a necessity for keeping up the spirit of the men, as it might be readily expected that their employers would use all their efforts to depress the mining body.

The meeting thereupon resolved to take the most effective steps to guard the interests of the miners, and promote a general organisation of the body, and with this view proceeded to discuss, *seriatim*, the propositions set forth in a programme, which had been submitted previously to the men. The propositions put forth by the Bolton conference were considered very opportune, and calculated to promote the welfare of the miners, and they received the confirmation of the meeting.

A deputation from the mass movement committee had an interview with the conference, and explained the object of that movement, which explanation the delegates agreed to lay before their respective bodies of men, and report upon the same to the next conference.

The conference, among other matters, resolved to engage a missionary, or lecturer, to go for the first three months into Scotland, taking first the Mid-Lothian district, and afterwards other parts; subsequently to go into North and South Staffordshire; and that the secretary write to the Lancashire County Board once a month on the progress of the mission, as reported by the missionary. John Richardson, of Barton Colliery, was appointed the first missionary, and it was agreed that George Brown, of Yorkshire, should be the next one called out. The fund for the payment of the wages of the missionary is to be specially provided for by a levy of one halfpenny per month on each member.

With respect to the causes of accidents in mines, and the recent explosion at Ince Hall, near Wigan, the conference was of opinion that much might be done by a more extended and vigorous inspectorship, and especially the more general use of safety-lamps, to prevent such casualties. A perfectly safe lamp, invented by Mr. T. Y. Hall, of Newcastle, and giving forth a much more brilliant light than the Davy, or any other, received the unanimous approval of the conference, as being calculated to inspire confidence in the men, by enabling them to escape and avoid danger from explosions of fire-damp. A plan of penetrating dangerous gases, so as to rescue from the galleries of the mine, without delay, the bodies of those overcome by the influence of a deleterious atmosphere, the invention of the same gentleman, was also deemed worthy of commendation.

It was resolved that the association be denominated the "Coal and Ironstone Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland." A great meeting of the pitmen of the North of England will be held in a few weeks on the Black Fell, in order to sanction and promote this organisation.

The pitmen at Killingworth Colliery have now been on strike about a month, and there is at present no prospect of an amicable arrangement. At some other collieries in the North strikes have been avoided by concessions to the men. Wages are high throughout the district, but the coal and iron trades generally were never in a more prosperous condition.—GEORGE LOCKY: Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS ON RAILWAYS.—At the recent meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. J. C. Blackwell, of Edinburgh, read a paper on an ingenious plan for preventing collisions on railways. It was proposed to place in the centre of the line a series of L shaped levers, connected together by wires running in tubes underground. The effect would be, that on the position of one of them being reversed by the stroke of a lever attached to the engine, and communicating with a valve which shuts off the steam, it is immediately restored when the engine knocks down the next lever but one, and this reciprocal falling and rising takes place along the whole line. If a train is impeded, the lever behind is left standing, so that if another train arrives the force of the line lever overcomes the valve lever on the engine, and instantly shuts off the steam, independent of the driver. By this arrangement, one train could not overtake another, nor would it be possible for two trains to meet in collision.

NEW COAL RAILWAY TO LONDON.—A company is now in course of formation for constructing a railway from the Northern Counties to London, for the exclusive carriage of coals and other minerals, bulky goods, and agricultural produce. Preliminary prospectuses have been freely circulated amongst the coalowners and other commercial firms in the north, by whom the project has been favourably received. The estimated capital required is 4,000,000*l.*, which is proposed to be raised by 180,000 shares of 25*l.* each.

NOTES ON GOLD SURVEYS IN WALES—No. IV.

BY JOHN CALVERT, ESQ.

Bron-Eryri is a place which has attracted a great deal of attention lately. It is the estate and seat of David Williams, Esq., reaching for about two miles along the sea shore over a considerable area, lying between two estuaries, one of which runs up to Port Madoc. The country, in miner's phrase, is a clay-slate, intruded by trap, and is traversed by several quartz veins and lodes. Some of these lodes are of a very strong character, and have, at a former period, attracted the notice of mining men. One lode, which I will call the old lode, was worked by a former proprietor for copper and lead, and discontinued only on the change of ownership. The former proprietor had very great confidence in the value of the lode, and unwillingly abandoned operations. There are two chief lodes or veins in Bron-Eryri, which have been examined. The one just termed the old lode consists of two or three veins parallel, and which carry metal below. Although this lode dips considerably, nevertheless the dip is not so much as in the other lode. A level has been put in about 300 fms. long, and they got from it copper and auriferous arsenical sulphuret of iron. Exactly above this level another parallel level was put in, which cut silver-lead. On the property changing hands, the present proprietor shut up the workings. Here I saw some very strong quartz veins: on the surface above the workings was, at the period of my inspection, some very good quartz, tinged with oxide of iron, and which gave a very good percentage of gold.

A marked feature in this property is the Crystal Cave, well known by visitors to this romantic locality, and where the peasantry obtain crystals, sold as specimens, some of which are so beautiful as to sell for a guinea a piece. This is a portion of another lode, which may, therefore, be denominated the Crystal lode, which is traceable for about a mile and a half; it dips very much to the north, and is squeezed through the trap, particularly where worked for the crystals, and becomes very stringy; it is a very strong lode, and at one part is spotted with blonde and muncie; it is all, more or less, tinged with oxide of iron, giving it a reddish cast, and such as is frequently found characterising rich gold veins. The place has here a very picturesque appearance—a mass of trap jutting out prominently from the flat land, which was recovered from the sea by the enterprise of Mr. Madoc, and forming a high beetling cliff. In broken portions of rock, fallen from this cliff, I found a piece showing gold very distinctly, and on its being magnified the stone was exhibited beautifully disseminated with gold all over.

The direction of most of the lodes on the Bron-Eryri property is east and west, with a dip to the north, which is very great, and in the wall of the Crystal lode about 3 ft. in the fathom. Half a mile from the old lode, and between it and the Crystal lode, near the proprietor's mansion, at an excavation lately made, there are numerous strings of iron pyrites running through the slate, and which contain gold, on which opinion a statement has already circulated through the country that the house of Mr. Williams is seated on a rock of gold, which is to be worked down for its treasures. Some persons are beginning to be frightened, lest their houses should be built not on rock simply, but on gold rock, and they be expelled from their favoured homes; so that soon, perhaps, the mineral surveyor may be a visitant as dreaded as the railway surveyor was, within memory. In Merionethshire in particular, and now even in Flintshire, the proprietor and the tenant no longer look on the mountain wastes for the sheep which have so long browsed them, but for the precious lumps of metal which they expect to find. Already some jealousy is shown of strange visitants, and, perhaps, before long some of the landowners will turn out their force of gamekeepers and labourers, gun in hand, to keep off the surveyor and his staff, as in the railway time. Whatever may be the ultimate success of the gold workings, North Wales will derive a permanent benefit from the knowledge which is now obtained of its resources, so long neglected. What has been done in Wales as to coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold, shows that it is one of the richest mining districts in the world, and if the same spirit be shown by the proprietors as by those of Cornwall, results will be obtained of corresponding importance. If the money spent on Eisteddfod and Cymrygeiddion were spent on a mining school, every property in Wales, mineral or not, would be enhanced in value, as agricultural produce would find an improved market, in consequence of the mass of labour brought into operation. The crystal rock of Bron-Eryri, I should observe, is not far from Bryn-Aur, previously described by me, and is on the same strata.

The mention I have made of arsenical ore of gold in the lower level at Bron-Eryri induces me to make some remarks on the reduction of these ores, which has been a frequent subject of discussion, and on which enquiries have often been addressed to me by mining managers, and others interested in mining. These ores exist to a very great extent in this country, and, if properly worked, would constitute an important branch of commercial industry, and in every view I have entertained, or given publicity to, in reference to the possible yield of gold, I have always reckoned upon these ores as one of the chief elements of production. The arsenical sulphurets of iron (mispickel), so plentiful in Cornwall and other mining districts of the world, belong to this important class, and their character requires to be well understood.

Two chief constituents, arsenic and sulphur, having an affinity for gold, will, if in considerable proportion, form a close combination with the gold; but if the iron be predominant, then the combinations will be simply mechanical, and the gold will be in a metallic and malleable state. Supposing, however, it is requisite to treat the gold in the other conditions, a slow decomposition would seem to be one of the most efficient methods that would suggest itself, as thereby the iron would be oxidised, and a direct precipitation of the gold would be caused to take place, in consequence of the iron in its altered state, becoming an opiate. Supposing the arsenic could be first got rid of without volatilising the gold, then this method would do very well; but there are two difficulties to contend with—namely, first, gold being very sensitive to electric action, the decomposition of the ore might be violent, and a portion of the gold would be thrown off, and unless there were a proper electric medium to receive it, and to hold it, it would be lost. Under geological conditions, the cold ferruginous clays, resting on the clay-slates, constitute Nature's medium for these various stages, promoting the formation of nuggets, and aggregations of pure gold. The second difficulty is, that the gold would be more likely to fly to the arsenic, having an affinity for it, and a less proportion, if any, would precipitate with the oxidising iron. By taking advantage of these conditions, I have succeeded in inventing a process in which arsenic forms one of the principal agents in the extraction of gold from certain ores, and which I hope, at an early period, to bring into operation at my own reduction and smelting works.

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—A prospectus has just been issued under the name of the Lusitanian Mining Company, for the purpose of working copper and lead mines in Portugal. They have already secured two, and are in negotiation for several others; one, named Palhal, near the Port of Aveiro, and about a day's journey from Oporto; the other is at Aljustrel, about 100 miles north-south-east of Lisbon, but within a moderate distance of Porto del Rio, on the River Caldas, which is above the shipping point of St. Ubes. An agreement has been made by the promoters of the company with Mr. Jose Ferreira Pinto Basto, of Lisbon, who in lieu of rent, is to receive 34 per cent. of the net divisible profit. No free shares or money payment to be made to him, or to any one else. The company are to provide a working capital of 20,000*l.* for the two mines, which have been known for several years to the Messrs. Taylor (who are the managing directors of the proposed company), and have been inspected and reported on by a confidential mining agent in their employ. The mine of Palhal is most favourably situated, and has already yielded copper ore of a high percentage. There are four well-defined copper lodes within a width of 100 fms., which run east and west, and cross the small River Caldas. One, called Basto's lode, is turning out a considerable quantity of rich copper ore; 141 tons of this ore have been already sold at Swansea, and realised 25*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* per ton, or 3045*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for the cargo, after payment of all charges and expenses. A short distance from Palhal, but the lode is described as one of extraordinary size, varying from 10 to 12 ft. in width, filled with metallic substances, principally muncie or sulphuret of iron, and partly with strings and branches of black copper ore, and some places yellow copper. This mine is so situated that it cannot be opened without a steam-engine for its drainage. The great object, therefore, which the promoters have in view, is to bring the mine of Palhal at once into more active operation and profit, and to open Aljustrel as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The proposed capital is 30,000*l.*, divided into 10,000 shares of 3*l.* each, with a deposit of 1*l.* per share.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, Mr. C. Warton submitted for public competition, by auction, 960 shares in the Crow Hill Mine, county of Clare, Ireland, and 1000 shares in Wheel Fortune, South Tawton, Devon. Crow Hill is a silver-lead mine, situated in the parish of Cloney, county of Clare, Ireland. The shares were put in 18 lots, of 50 each, and one lot of 60: 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per share having been already paid, they were sold free of all calls, the average price realised was 4*s.* 6*d.* per share. The shares in Wheel Fortune were then put in 20 lots, of 50 shares, upon which 1*l.* per share had been paid, they were subject to calls, amounting to 3*s.* 6*d.*, now due, having been forfeited by a resolution of the committee of management, and by the authority of the shareholders, at a special meeting. The lots were knocked down at an average of 2*s.* per share.

IMPROVED STEAM-STAMPS AND FORGE-HAMMER.

An important and highly-marked feature, during the past few years, as connected with mineralogical operations, has been the development of human ingenuity and scientific research in the production of apparatus for crushing auriferous rocks and metallic ores with greater rapidity and effect than by the old process of Cornish stamps, which have been in operation almost unaltered or unimproved for many centuries. Among the numerous modern machines for crushing only, or for crushing and amalgamating at one operation, which it has been our province to notice, we have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the steam-stamps of our respected correspondent, Mr. Isham Baggs, constructed on a principle in which simplicity, strength, and power are happily combined. Since the first introduction of this apparatus to the public, Mr. Baggs has effected some very material improvements, for which a second patent has been recently obtained, a model of which may be seen, in daily operation, at Pele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. The machine, as at present constructed, is perfectly under the command of the attendant; a very considerable modification is also made in admitting the steam alternately to the upper and under surfaces of the piston, by which a great saving is effected. The piston-rod is increased to such a thickness that the annular space below the piston has a sectional area of only one-half the cylindrical space above; and the steam having been admitted in the small space below, and raised the hammer, is allowed to perform the down-stroke by expansion in the larger chamber, above the piston. There is also a very valuable and simple arrangement for regulating the length of stroke, as circumstances may require, either to fall the full length of the piston-rod, or a gentle tap of only a few inches. The model is one of the most finished construction, and certainly works most satisfactorily. One of the stamps, of the size which has been generally approved, will crush from 20 to 30 tons of rock in 12 hours, even if including blocks of a cubic foot each; there is only a boiler required, and no separate engine, as the stamps are combined with their own cylinder: the total weight is about 4 tons, full length of stroke 18 inches, diameter of cylinder 8½ inches, piston-rod 5½ inches, height about 8 feet, and the total space covered does not exceed 6 feet square. From the expansive arrangement mentioned above, very little steam suffices for the most rapid action, and the wear and tear must be exceedingly small. Indeed, so little is it, that one machine, which had been in constant operation upwards of six months, when taken to pieces was found in so perfect a state, that it was immediately and willingly purchased by a party wanting stamps, at the usual cost of a new one. By the little model now exhibiting 200 strokes per minute may be obtained. The very hardest metallic ores, the most adamantine mineral, is immediately reduced under this machine; and it should be understood that although in the case of auriferous mineral it combines no amalgamating process, it will be found a most valuable auxiliary. In Berdan's, Perkes's, and every other machine for amalgamating gold yet before the public, it is necessary, by hand or other labour, to spall down, or break into small pieces, the material before it can be submitted to the action of the amalgamator; and we have no hesitation in saying that one of Baggs's steam-stamps would feed four of Berdan's balls and basins, might be worked from the same steam which worked the engine for setting them in motion, and would perform the work much more effectually than at least 20 men could get through. We have no doubt the present improved arrangement will be found highly effective, and productive of great economy, and that at no distant day it will be highly appreciated and extensively adopted by a discerning mining public.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We have, in the past week, taken the opportunity of inspecting the new experimental gold reduction establishment of Mr. Samuel Perkes, Upper Thames-street, and are well pleased to find that the progress made, and still making, promises the most successful and satisfactory results, both to experimenters on the premises, and to those parties who have ordered amalgamating machines, several of which have already been delivered. The premises are well situated for the purposes to which they are applied, are commodiously arranged, and sufficiently roomy to transact an extensive business, of which the large quantities of gossans and auriferous minerals already sent in give every promise. Quantities of mineral, up to a ton in a day, are at present reduced and amalgamated in what may be termed a model machine, 3 ft. diameter, with six conical crushing-rollers, weighing 400 lbs. each, and set in motion by a force equal to about 2-horse power of the steam-engine which works it, and which has now been working satisfactorily upwards of two months. The small machine, formerly worked at the office in Walbrook, is also in operation on small quantities of mineral. The large machine is now nearly completed, in a separate department of the works, and is certainly a gigantic and imposing affair: it is 12 ft. in diameter, 8 ft. high from the bed plate; the six cones weigh 8000 lbs. each, and it is estimated to reduce and amalgamate 40 tons every 24 hours, working day and night, or 240 tons per week. It will require ½ ton of mercury to work effectually. It has a steam-engine especially appropriated to work it, in itself a very superior piece of machinery: it is on the horizontal principle, 14-horse power nominal, but by expansion gearing can be safely worked up to 20-horse power: the cylinder is 14 in. diameter, with 18-in. stroke. Connected with the boiler is a calcining oven, to burn off arsenic and sulphur from ores thus alloyed, and the waste steam is conveyed by iron tubes to various parts for heating the mercury, the water, or for other purposes, as may be desirable. This machine is expected, without fail, to be in operation in the course of next week, and Mr. Perkes has already sufficiently large parcels of ore on the premises to set it to work. The next size machine is 8 ft. diameter, cones 5000 lbs. each, and with 9-horse power will reduce about 20 tons in 24 hours; while the smallest, which Mr. Perkes proposes to construct for sale, is 6 ft. diameter, cones 2000 lbs. each, and with an engine of 6-horse power, will accomplish 10 tons in 24 hours. It is satisfactory to state that the cones of the small machine, which had been in constant and severe operation upwards of four months, when taken out, examined, and gauged, were found as perfect in form as when they left the lathe, and the bed plate was equally unimpaired.

Among the novelties introduced by Mr. Perkes, with a view scientifically to produce the best results, is a mechanical mercury strainer, superseding the crude method of squeezing the amalgamated mercury through leather by hand. It consists of a hollow shaft, on the lower end of which is placed a leather bag, surrounded by an open wire cage, placed in an iron cylindrical receiver. On the shaft is a bevel pinion, gearing into a vertical wheel, worked by a winch handle, capable of giving to the rotating bag a velocity of 600 revolutions per minute. The amalgam is poured into the hollow shaft, and the centrifugal force quickly distributes the whole of the uncombined mercury through the pores of the leather, leaving the paste amalgam behind, and the mercury falls into the iron cylinder. The upper floor of the building has been converted into an assay room and laboratory, with distillation apparatus for sublimating the mercury, which is done with every experiment; a muffle furnace for the finishing operations in the gold reduction, and every apparatus and material necessary for conducting metallic analysis to perfection, which is presided over by Professor Maughan, and carried out with great ability by Mr. Harman Lewis, a practical assayer, son of Professor Lewis, analytical chemist to the Westminster Hospital, and lecturer to the London University. Mr. Lewis has analysed two or three samples of tailings from every experiment, and in no one instance has even the presence of gold been detected, which is more than can be said of any other machine yet invented. Experience has now proved that the only at all seriously wearing parts of these machines are the carriers in which the top and bottom axes of the cones work; these are constructed in separate pieces from the rest of the castings, and attached by screw bolts and nuts, by which arrangement, at any moment, when signs of wear present themselves in any one of them, a duplicate can be instantly supplied. Mr. Perkes recommends, from the experience he has already obtained, that in all cases an excess of mercury should be employed, rather than a minimum quantity; in these machines there is no fear of waste, for in the tailings not a trace of mercury has ever been discovered, although Mr. Josiah Hitchens, on one occasion, devoted five hours in carefully experimenting on some auriferous mineral, and in endeavouring to discover mercury in the debris, without effect.

To those mining companies who are desirous of ascertaining the true value of gossans, muncies, quartz, or other supposed auriferous mineral, we would suggest that to accomplish such wish they should operate on as large a quantity as can conveniently be forwarded; and that those who obtain machines should keep them constantly in operation day and night, with a liberal supply of mercury, which need not, in most cases, be withdrawn for a month, when a correct knowledge would at once be obtained

of the real produce of the mine. Upon the whole, Mr. Perkes's establishment will be most complete in all its appointments, the only requirements which strikes us being some mechanical means of crushing the rocks and sufficiently small for amalgamation, which is at present done by hand. It appears to us that one of Baggs's and Bramwell's steam-stamps, on which some observations appear in another column, would be a very valuable auxiliary, and keep the machines well supplied.

After a careful and minute investigation into the principles and working of these machines during a period of four months, they appear to us eminently calculated to carry out in perfection the operations they are intended to perform, and that they will be found economical in action, possessed of great durability, and equal to any other machines for the purpose yet brought before the public. We have also perused Mr. Perkes's specification, dated Oct. 12, 1852, in which he certainly claims and describes the revolving pans and balls for crushing, washing, and amalgamating simultaneously; and although he is ready to execute orders, if required, he by no means recommends them.

We annex the following list, as a portion of the experiments made by Mr. Perkes, and to which we direct most especial attention, as too important cannot be placed upon these results by the mining world, in that it must be particularly borne in mind that in every case the mercury has been distilled by most distinguished analytical chemists, including Professor Campbell, Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Messrs. Johnson and Matting, Mr. J. Mitchell, and Messrs. Simpson and Maule; therefore, as a list of actual results, we may consider these trials as among the most reliable of any which have yet appeared:—

MINES.	oz. dwt. gr.	MINES.	oz. dwt. gr.
Britannia, Devon	3 10 10	Tavy Consols, Devon	2 1 10
Roaring Water, Ireland	29 2 12	Ditto	3 12 10
Bolivia, New Granada	12 9 20	Ditto	3 2 10
Dhurode, Ireland	7 10 0	Yealand Consols, Devon	1 9 10
Eldridge, Virginia	22 11 22	Ditto	0 4 4
Arundell, Devon	6 10 0	West Wheal Arthur, Cornwall	0 12 10
C. M. Bull, Esq., Cornwall	20 7 4	Tary Consols, Devon	0 12 10
Ditto	3 1 16	T. Hackett, Esq., Private	0 6 8
West Wheal Jane, Cornwall	2 14 4	Alpha United, Cumberland	0 6 8
Great Cornwall, Wales	7 2 8	J. Reynolds, Esq., Private	0 6 8
Red Dragon, Wales	2 4 8	Ditto	0 2 8
West Blaencaylen, Cardigan	0 4 11	Beacon, Cornwall	2 10 10
Bell and Lanneth, Cornwall	2 2 1	J. Reynolds, Esq., ditto	0 2 8
J. Balcombe, Esq., Foreign	0 2 5	Wheal Messer, ditto	0 4 10
E. Crease, Esq., Private	4 10 15	Ditto	0 1 4
Wheal Fanny, Cornwall	0 4 6	R. Smith, Esq., Private	0 4 10
Penmaen, North Wales	2 15 0	S. C. Consols, Devon	0 7 10
Hitchins, Esq., Cornwall	2 16 12	Davidson and Peter, ditto	5 10 10
New East Cornwall, Tavi	2 12 1	Kewick, Westmoreland	0 7 10
Stock	0 4 0	Ditto	0 3 10
Wheal Hendon, Cornwall	0 4 0	Devon Tin, Devon	0 1 10
Bell and Lanneth, ditto	1 16 16	Borough Wood, ditto	0 4 10
G. England, Esq., Private	0 18 8	Carnack Dews, Cornwall	0 1 10
North Britain Burra Burra, Scotland	10 8 8	Ditto	0 3 4
East Alfred Consols, Cornwall	18 0 6	Stoke Climsland Consols, do.	0 1 4
Great Dury Silver-lead, do.	1 14 9	Ditto	0 1 10
Lackanore, Ireland	0 2 0	Ditto	0 1 10
Penstruthall, Cornwall	1 1 4	J. Hitchens, Esq., Private	0 3 10
Ditto	1 12 12	J. Evans, Esq., ditto	0 1 4
Lord Bandon, Cork	2 0 11	Ditto	0 11 4
North Towy, Wales	0 3 18	West Wheal Arthur, Cornwall	2 11 10
Wheal Pollard, Cornwall	0 2 12	Great Cornwall, Wales	2 11 10
Tregardock, ditto	0 2 0	Red Dragon, ditto	1 8 10
J. Hitchens, Esq., Private	1 8 18	Coniston, Lancashire	0 1 4
South Herodford, Cornwall	16 16 12	West Wheal Jane, Cornwall	0 11 10
Great Dury, ditto	2 11 11	J. Reynolds, Esq., Private	0 1 4
Devon Tin, Dartmoor	3 0 14	Trannack Consols, Cornwall	0 2 10
East Alfred Consols, Cornwall	11 11 4	J. Williams, Esq., Buckfast	1 10 10
Ditto	2 9 22	Leigh	0 1 10
T. Nichols, Esq., Tavistock	1 10 0	Wheal Sidney, Devon	1 12 10
Ditto	4 10 16	Britannia, ditto	3 6 10
Trebrugat Consols, Cornwall	0 8 8	Prince of Wales, Wales	18 10 10
Fox Tor, ditto	13 8 8	Wheal Sidney, ditto	24 10 10
Castle Dinor, Wales	0 16 8	Jac. Hutton, Esq., Private	2 12 10
Creighton, Scotland	0 8 4	Wheal Fanny, Devon	2 12 10
Knockatrelle, Ireland	0 8 8	Trenant, Cornwall	2 12 10
East Alfred Consols, Cornwall	60 6 22	Ditto	0 1 4
Ditto	32 11 13	West Wheal Jane, ditto	1 15 10
Ditto	8 8 0	Wheal Anna, ditto	0 6 10
Jamaica Mine, Jamaica	1 5 10	Davidson and Peter, ditto	0 15 10
Wheal Samson, Cornwall	4 15 10	Ditto	0 7 10
W. Combartin Consols, ditto	5 12 8	Kea Tremayne, ditto	0 11 10
W. S. Hatch, Esq., Private	0 7 20	Sir A. Webster, Private	0 2 10
J. Moorhouse, Esq., Private	0 1 9	Coniston, Lancashire	11 10 10
Ditto	0 1 3	Davidson and Peter, Private	0 10 10
Yealand Consols, Cornwall	0 15 8	Britannia, Devon	1 10 10
Crow Hill, ditto	0 9 8	Davidson and Peter, Private	0 3 10
C. Jomell, Esq., Private	2 1 11	Ditto	3 3 10
Coniston United, Lancashire	5 19 10	J. R. Turner, Esq., Private	0 7 10

* Rate of produce per ton in fine gold.

We purpose, in a few weeks, giving a further notice of Mr. Perkes's invention, when we shall publish an engraving of his large machine.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—PRODUCTION OF COLOURS BY GALVANISM.

We briefly noticed, in last week's *Mining Journal*, that the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company had declared a dividend of 15 per cent. out of the profits from the working of Dr. Watson's patents for electric colours, over a period of only about six months. Such a result, perhaps, unprecedented in the history of joint-stock commercial undertakings; and having taken an opportunity of inspecting the works at Wandsworth, a brief description of the interesting processes employed will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The batteries employed in a modification of the Maynooth, consisting of a porcelain altar trough, in which are placed metallic plates of iron, zinc, lead, or other metal, according to the colours to be produced; within these, again, is a porous vessel, in which is placed another plate of metal; nitric acid is placed in the outer division, and metallic salts, in solution, in the inner ones. It may appear difficult at first to those not well acquainted with chemistry, and more especially the chemistry of the arts, how any number of galvanic arrangements can be selected sufficiently numerous to yield a variety of colours; but when it is remembered that the real number of natural colours is small, and that a difference of tint and shade imparts to each separate product a distinct commercial existence as a colour, we can then understand that by the use of a few substances introduced into the batteries, in all not more than five, not less than 100 valuable pigments can be produced, greatly exceeding in value the original articles contributing towards their production. The mode of producing these colours consists not in subsequent mixing processes, but from the actual development of the battery power; and the materials so employed act extensively in the galvanic effect by giving constancy to the current, without which the best form of batteries would be worthless for the production of light, or other practical purposes. With an iron and zinc battery, employing the ferro-cyanide of potassium in the cells, the product of the iron cell is a splendid Prussian blue of great value, and in the zinc cell, a beautiful light blue, closely vying with the artificial ultra-marines, and is a prussiate of zinc. In employing platinised lead and zinc, the result is chrome yellows of the greatest brilliancy, produced by adding bi-chromate of potash: the depth and tint of these pigments, which, with chromate of lead, constitute their value, vary with the proportion of the salt added. It will be easy to perceive, that if prussiate of potash gives with iron a blue colour, and chromate of potash with zinc a yellow, if these salts be added in a battery of iron and zinc, the prussiate to the iron, and the chromate to the zinc, the products having access through a diaphragm, the colour produced will be a green, of a depth of tint depending on the proportions of the salts employed. In like manner, by adding prussiate of potash to the lead battery a white pigment is produced, which will not blacken by exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen. If chromate of potash be added alone to the iron battery, a deep brown is the result; and by adding lime to the chromate of potash in the lead battery, a brilliant red is produced, of great body, equal to the best Chinese vermilion. During the working of some of the forms of batteries large quantities of nitric fumes are given off; these are conveyed into appropriate chambers and apparatus, and converted to commercial uses, in the production of nitrate of potash and sulphuric acid, substances made use of in originally exciting the batteries, while the hydrogen which escapes from the zinc cells is profitably employed in the manufacture of acetic ether, and ammonia. The pigments, when removed from the batteries, carry with them a large quantity of spent acids and saturated solutions of metallic salts; these are also profitably employed in the manufacture of nitrate of iron, white lead, and plaster of Paris. The acid solutions also contain a large proportion of the salts of potash, as nitrates and sulphates, and these are separated in the manufactures mentioned, the nitrates forming one of the exciting agents in the lead battery. In fact, by the peculiar character of the processes employed under Dr. Watson's patents, an economy is attained perhaps unprecedented in chemical manufacture, for every sub-

Wheat Messrs Great Baddern Tincroft Paul's Downs

An INTEREST can be secured by two or three gentlemen of first respectability

TWO MINES, possessing considerable merit, upon most advantageous terms, the

leases of which have only recently been secured.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At a MEETING of subscribers, allottees, and scripholders, held on Thursday, the 15th of March, 1854, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, pursuant to advertisement.

Moved by A. S. Duncan, Esq., seconded by D. J. Stewart, Esq.:—That Oliver Coathupe, Esq., do take the chair.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Rev. G. R. Harding, seconded by Samuel Sidney, Esq.:—That this meeting views with much regret and dissatisfaction the course pursued by the directors in making, and intimating their intention of enforcing, the present call of £2 per share, opposed as it has been, and still is, by so large a number of subscribers and scripholders, representing more than one-third of the subscribed capital of the company.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. Guedalla, Esq., seconded by A. S. Duncan, Esq.:—That, in the opinion of the meeting, the present state and prospects of monetary affairs, the war in which this country is about to be engaged, and the civil war now going on in China, render it highly inexpedient and hazardous to proceed with the undertaking.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by R. F. George, Esq., seconded by Baron Paravacini:—That a committee be appointed to convey to the court of directors the resolutions passed at this meeting, and in the strongest terms to represent to them the impolicy of proceeding with the undertaking, and the injurious effects which must result from any attempt to enforce a call. That the committee report to an adjourned meeting, to be hereafter convened, the result of their proceedings. That George Norman, Esq., Oliver Coathupe, Esq., Samuel Sidney, Esq., A. S. Duncan, Esq., Dr. Pictet, the Rev. G. R. Harding, J. Guedalla, Esq., be the committee, with power to add to their number.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. Guedalla, Esq.:—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.—Carried unanimously.

OLIVER COATHUPE, Chairman.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—Notice is hereby given, that an ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the auditors' report, to authorize the Court of Assistants to raise the further sum of £100,000 capital, or so much thereof as they may deem expedient, by the issue of preference shares under the powers contained in the "Governor and Company of Copper Miners' Act, 1851," to declare dividends, to elect Assistants in the place of those resigning or retiring by rotation, and to transact other ordinary business.

The following are the Assistants who this year go out of office:—Andrew Boud, Esq., resigned; and John Harman, Esq., Lewis Harrop Haslewood, Esq., and William Ambrose Shaw, Esq., who retire by rotation; the three last-named gentlemen will offer themselves for re-election.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 25th instant to Friday, the 27th proximo, both days inclusive. By order of the Court of Assistants.

10, New Broad-street-mews, March 1, 1854. CHARLES PREWER, Sec.

GLADBACH ZINC COMPANY (Under the firm BROWNE AND CO.)—The directors have the honour to inform the shareholders, that the GENERAL MEETING, according to the Statutes, will TAKE PLACE on the 20th of April, 1854, at Ten o'clock in the morning, at the offices of the company at Cologne, No. 17, Elisenstrasse, where the accounts of the company and explanatory documents will be open to inspection from the 30th March.

The general meeting consists of shareholders who possess at least 10 shares each. A shareholder may be represented by proxy, the latter being a shareholder, but no one can have more than 10 votes.

For admission to a general meeting, it is necessary to be provided, as per Art. 24 of the Statutes, with a certificate from the directors, stating that the shareholder's right of property in the number of shares for which he intends to exercise his right of voting, has been acknowledged a fortnight before the meeting.

These certificates, certifying the number of shares, will be delivered to the shareholders from the 30th March, at the offices of the company, at Cologne, No. 17, Elisenstrasse; and at London, No. 2, Great Winchester-street.

LIANES LEAD MINING COMPANY (Registered).—Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at One o'clock p.m. precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the accounts and balance-sheet, with the Directors and Auditors' Reports; to confirm the election of Charles Morris, Esq., a director, in the place of Alfred Wilson, Esq., resigned; to elect three directors, in the place of James Crosby, Joseph Thomas, and Thomas Allison Readwin, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but who are eligible, and again offer themselves for re-election; to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year, the gentlemen at present holding that office (William Henderson and Thomas Coxhead, Esqs.) being eligible for re-election; and for the general purposes, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

N.B. The directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share, for the six months ending the 31st December last, PAYABLE on the 17th day of April next, the Transfer-books of the company will be closed on the 10th, and reopened on the 17th of April. By order of the Board.

Offices, 5, Scott's-yard, Cannon-st., March 15, 1854. J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.

PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREW'S COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA, March 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, the shareholders of this company are required to PAY A CALL of 5s. (FIVE SHILLINGS) per share, on or before the 25th day of April next, at the company's bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th of March inst., to the 9th of May inclusive. By order of the Board.

44, Lombard-street, March 15, 1854. JOHN HENRY KOCH, Sec.

THE LEE MOOR PORCELAIN CLAY COMPANY.—At the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held at the company's offices, Plymouth, St. Mary, Devon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1854, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

The Right Hon. the Earl of MORLEY in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the Seal of the Company was affixed to the register of shareholders.

The following resolutions were then put and unanimously carried:—That the statement of accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1853, and the report of the directors, sent to the shareholders, and which have been laid before this meeting, be received and adopted.

That a dividend for the half-year ending on the 31st day of December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference stock, and of 3 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock, subject to income-tax, be now declared, the said dividend to be paid on and after the 31st inst.

That Thomas H. Bulteel, Esq., and Christopher Harris, Esq. (who retire from the direction by rotation) be re-elected directors of the company.

That Mr. John Radford be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year; and that £5 be paid to him for his services for the past year.

That the acknowledgments of this meeting are due to Mr. William Phillips, for the zeal and energy displayed by him during the past year in the service of the company.

MORLEY, Chairman.

The chairman having quitted the chair.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and directors, for their unremitting attention to the interests of the company.

THOMAS LADBURY, Sec.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mizen Head Copper Mining Company, held on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1854, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, London.

CHARLES MANLEY BROWNE, Esq., in the chair.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Henry Larchin, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—

That 3925 shares in this company, upon which the calls have not been paid, be and the same are hereby declared forfeited; and that such forfeited shares may be put up for sale by public auction and sold to the best bidder, for the benefit of the company, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March inst., at the hour of Two o'clock, p.m.

Proposed by John Rables, Esq., seconded by James Thomas Hackett, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—

That any shareholder wishing to pay the calls now due shall be at liberty to do so, and redeem his shares at any time previous to the day on which the sale will take place.

CHARLES MANLEY BROWNE, Chairman.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman for his courtesy in the chair having been passed, the meeting separated.

JOHN MADDEN, Sec.

Company's offices, 135, Leadenhall-street, March 13, 1854.

GALLT-Y-FFRITH-RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Is formed for the purpose of working the celebrated Old Ffrith-Rhedyn Mines, situated about three miles from Llanwrst, in the county of Denbighshire, North Wales.

In 12,000 paid-up shares of £3 each.—No further liability to be incurred.

The shares to be issued in certificate to bearer of five shares each; no deed to sign nor need any person purchasing shares sign the Cost-book until the first dividend meeting.

BANKERS—The London and County Banking Company, Lombard-street.

MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. George Davey.

The lease of this company's property, dated 1st March, for 21 years, has been granted to trustees. Parties who have subscribed, or are desirous of subscribing, for shares are hereby requested to pay their respective amounts to the bankers of the company, whose receipts they can exchange for scrip certificates to bearer, on presentation at the company's offices, 9, Austinians, where prospectuses may be had, and samples of the ore seen.—March 10, 1854.

H. HUNTER, Sec.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of EIGHT PENCE per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the full paid-up capital of the company, will be PAID to the shareholders on or after Tuesday, the 11th day of April next.

All scrip receipts must be lodged at the office for registration, in order to entitle the proprietors thereof to receive the dividend. Notice of dividend and copies of the accounts and report will be sent to the registered shareholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst., to the 12th day of April next.

By order of the Committee of Management.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers.

6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, London, March 7, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MESSRS. WILKINS, TRUEPITT, AND COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lately existing between CHARLES MONTGOMERY WILKINS and LOUIS ALFRED TRUEPITT, as commission agents and merchants in London, has been DISSOLVED, by breach of the articles of partnership.

L. A. TRUEPITT.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO PARTIES IN THE IRON TRADE.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of MEETING with a PARTY possessing not less than £10,000, to JOIN a corresponding capital in the ERECTION OF BLAST FURNACES, where iron can be produced at a better profit than in any other district in England, and with less capital.—Address, "X. Y. Z." Mining Journal office, 20, Fleet-street, London.

PURSER WANTED.—The COMMITTEE OF TWO MINES, situated between Callington and Tavistock, are desirous of securing the SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN in the ABOVE CAPACITY. He will have to keep the accounts of the mines, and attend to the pay. He should have some knowledge of mining, so as to be able to ascertain the correctness of the reports sent by the agents, and correspond fully with the committee on all points. Security will be required.—Apply, on or before the 21st inst., with testimonials, to "C. M. B." care of Messrs. Royston and Brown, stationers, Old Broad-street.—London, March 7, 1854.

UNDERGROUND MANAGER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED PERSON requires a SITUATION as UNDERGROUND MANAGER of a COLLIERY or PITWORK, either in COAL or IRONSTONE; has had several years' experience in both. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "A. B. C." care of Mr. J. Pool, printer, &c., Ilkerton, Derbyshire.

TO COPPER SMELTERS AND MINE PROPRIETORS.—A PERSON having a knowledge of COPPER SMELTING in all its branches, including ASSAYING, and also experienced in COPPER and LEAD MINING, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in either of the above capacities. Can furnish testimonials as to character and ability.—Letters addressed "Z. A." Mining Journal office, 20, Fleet-street, London, will meet with attention.

TO MINING CAPTAINS.—WANTED, A MINING CAPTAIN, TO TAKE CHARGE of a very extensive TIN MINE in the neighbourhood of St. Agnes. He must have had a long practical experience in the working of tin mines, and the dressing of tin, and he must be prepared to give his whole time to the mine.—Application, stating age, previous employment, and testimonials, to be addressed to "G. L. M." care of Mr. Morrison, stationer, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT AS FORGE and MILL MANAGER, by one who has had an extensive and long practical experience in the business in all its branches. Satisfactory references can be given of six years' standing from his last employer.—Address, "J. H." Post-office, Kings-windford, South Staffordshire.

TO MILLERS AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINE TO BE SOLD.—Of 12-horse power, working on the high-pressure expansion principle, with TWO CYLINDERS. The cylinders, and most of the working parts, made by Easton and Amos, of London. To be seen working at the mills of Messrs. Ballance and Sons, Taunton, who will furnish price and other particulars.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EITHER NEW OR SECOND-HAND, a good HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, without boiler, with 22 in. cylinder, and 4 ft. stroke.—Apply, by letter only, "577," Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham.

WANTED.—TWO PAIR OF SHEAVED BLOCKS, to lift 6 tons each; TWO SQUARE THRADER-SCREWS, 6 to 7 ft. long, 3½ diam., with nuts, and two screws to work with them; ONE FLY-WHEEL, 8 ft. diameter, 18 cwt.; 30 fms. of 16 in. PUMPS; ONE 15 in. WORKING-BARREL, two blocks, and two bucket-pieces.—For further particulars, apply to HALL and BOARDMAN, Swadlowcote, Burton-on-Trent.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND FOR £1000 TO BE SOLD FOR £820; incorporated by Act of Parliament, and payable in 1859; bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, the next payment 10th July. Apply to Mr. Brown, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

INVESTMENT.—TO BE SOLD, THREE HOUSES, CLOSE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE; all let to respectable tenants. Leasehold, above 90 years to run, in thorough repair, and will be sold at a price to pay the purchaser 10 per cent.; apply to Mr. Levy, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT, PAYING TEN PER CENT., with every prospect of an increase.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, at a moderate premium, TWO HUNDRED 21 SHARES, fully paid up, in a flourishing company, and may be transferred in one or more lots.—Apply, by letter only, to "W. W." care of Mr. P. Terry, news agent, &c., 6, Hatton-garden, London.

FOR SALE.—From 150 to 200 tons of CALAMINE.—Parties wishing to purchase the whole, or any portion of the above, will communicate with Mr. Wm. MICHAEL, jun., Holywell, Flintshire.

BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER MINES.—FOR SALE, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED SHARES in these MINES, at a LOW FIGURE.—Apply to P. COLLIER, Chester-place, Plymouth.

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for slate goods, the OWNER of a valuable QUARRY in one of the best slate districts in the county of Merioneth, now working on a small scale, wishes to MEET with a COMPANY with a moderate capital to work the same on a large scale.—Apply to David Howell, Esq., solicitor, Machynlleth, or Mr. David Davies, Abercromby, North Wales.

LANKEHYSTYD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—Notice is hereby given to the adventurers in this mine holding shares in ARREAR OF CALL, that unless all CALLS be PAID to Edw. Morgans, Victoria House, Gopman, prior to the mine, on or before the 9th day of April next, their SHARES will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

DICTION CONSOLS, ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—MERCHANTS and OTHERS having any CLAIM on this MINE, are requested to FORWARD the same to 95, Gracechurch-street, London, for examination and settlement.

J. ELLIOT SQUARE, Purser.

WHEEL KITTY (ST. AGNES, CORNWALL).—NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this mine for goods delivered are requested to FORWARD their ACCOUNTS IN FULL, under cover, addressed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), at Mr. Bayne's, 33, Great Winchester-street, London.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company, which was to have been held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 5, Barge-yard Chambers, at One o'clock, is POSTPONED to the following WEDNESDAY (the 22d), at the same place and hour, on account of the unavoidable absence of the chairman.

By order, FERRY F. NURSEY, Sec. and Purser.

Offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, March 9, 1854.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador House, London, March 18, 1854.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—A GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the Chanceryville Company, No. 1, Great Winchester-street, on Tuesday, 21st March, at Twelve o'clock, for inspecting the books and accounts, previous to the final winding up of the affairs of the company.

THE WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The SHAREHOLDERS in this company are INVITED to ATTEND a MEETING at Mr. Lindo's offices, 17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on Thursday next, at Two o'clock precisely, to confer on the measures to be taken in the present crisis of the company's affairs.

H. GUEDELLA.

March 17, 1854.

THE WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Victoria.

The shareholders are informed that the LOAN of £20,000, authorised by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 14th February last to be raised on the debentures, has NOT BEEN EFFECTED since, although £13,000 was conditionally subscribed by the directors and their friends, and the general shareholders have not taken any part of the loan.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the following objects, or some one of them, that is to say:—

1. To confirm, or dissent from, a contract to be then and there produced between the company and the vendors of the company's mines in Veragua, by which an arrangement is intended to be effected for the discharge of such parts of the consideration for the said mines, as remains undischarged.

2. To confirm, or dissent from, a contract to be then and there produced, for the sale and disposal of the company's mines and property in Veragua.

3. To consider a resolution, to be then and there read, for the dissolution of the company, and the distribution of the capital and proceeds of the property of the company among the registered shareholders.

4. To transact all such other business as shall be incident to or become expedient in relation to the several matters aforesaid.

No scrip-holder or subscriber can vote at the meeting unless he has executed the Deed of Settlement, which will lie for execution at the company's offices until the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

Offices of the Company, 11, New Broad-street, March 14, 1854.

THE QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 31st day of March inst., at One o'clock precisely, to receive the reports of the directors and auditors, to elect two directors in the room of Alderman Farncomb, and Thomas Houghton Harding, Esq., who retire by rotation, and to do not offer themselves for re-election, in whose stead Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and to elect auditors, and for transacting the general business of the company.

March, 1854. By order, J. WADDELL, Sec.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 21st March inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., the following very valuable MINE MATERIALS:—viz., ONE 15 in. cylinder ENGINE, complete, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7½ ft. in shaft, with three boilers, steam and feed pipes.

Several pairs of 6 and 7 in. fagotted plates.
6 pieces 13½ in. menel rods.
Several pairs of fagotted caps.
Several wrought-iron pins.
2 balance-bells, cast-iron, with brass 2 wood balance-bells.
Several matching-pieces, 12 in., 14 in., and 14 in. bore.
Several fathoms of iron air-pipes.
Smith's tools, bellows, and anvils.
Several tons of wrought and cast iron, and a great many tons of old brass.
Several water-wheels, from 18 ft. to 24 ft. diameter.
Several wood cylinders.
Several shaft rollers.
Several pairs of pump yokes.
And sundry other articles.

LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE. VALUABLE COAL MINE IN FULL WORKING, with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES, estimated to produce a REVENUE OF £1000 PER ANNUM.

MESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, on Wednesday, 22d March, at One o'clock, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as "THE LION COLLIERY," one of the anthracite collieries clustered around the Amlwch Valley, and situated at CWM AMLWCH, in the parish of Bettws, Carmarthenshire, on the south side of the Llanelly Railway, and is nearest of an importance to the Port of Llanelly. It consists of ONE SEAM OF COAL, called "THE LION," comprising 320 acres, of which about 14 acres only have been worked, and the remainder is estimated to produce 700,000 tons of coal, yielding a net annual profit of £4500 for 20 years. The mine is in excellent working condition, and possesses necessary appliances for working the coal. The whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES, will be included in the purchase.

Adjoining this property are TWO OTHER COAL FIELDS (equally valuable), which cannot be worked by means of the present level, and may be secured at a small price. Particulars, with maps, may be had of the overlord of the works at the colliery; of Mr. Stephen Camp, solicitor, 34, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the Mart; and of Toplis and Son, 10, St. Paul's Church-yard.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING SHARES.

M. R. ROBERT KING is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, 30th March (in Lots), the undermentioned VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—100 New East Crowndale; 100 Walsby; 50 Herodotus; 50 North Towry; 6 Herodotus; 20 Wheel Creek; 10 Providence; 3 Tremayne; 50 Nanteco and Penrhyn; 10 East Froghog; 20 Trevelick; 50 Wheel Golden; 50 Nanteco Goggin; 50 Olive; 70 Wheel Norris; 25 Trevelick; 50 Wheel Consols. Particulars may be obtained three days prior to the date of sale at the Mart; Mr. Edward King's, 27, Austinians; and at the auctioneer, Cambridge-place, Shoreditch.

NOTICE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE SHARES IN THE WHEAT LANGFORD AND BARRING SILVER AND COPPER MINES, NEAR CORNWALL.

M. R. ROBERT KING is directed by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, 30th March, at Two o'clock (in Lots), SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE FORFEITED SHARES in the above MINES; all calls paid up.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; of the company, 27, Austinians; and of the auctioneer, Mr. R. King, Cambridge-place, Shoreditch.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO FORFEITED SHARES IN BRONFLOYD MINE.

M. R. RIX is instructed by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at his office, 19, Royal Exchange, London, on Friday, the 21st of March, at Twelve for One o'clock, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO SHARES IN BRONFLOYD MINE. The shares will be sold free of calls up to the date of sale.—Particulars may be obtained at 19, Royal Exchange.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FORGE, ROLLING, AND SLITTING MILL.

BRADLEY, NEAR BILSTON, WITH POSSESSION IN JUNE NEXT. MESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Swan Hotel, in Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1854, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable and valuable WAREHOUSE, situated at Bradley, near Bilston, in the county of Stafford, now in the occupation of Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., consisting of an excellent FORGE and MILL, the former worked by a steam-engine of nearly 50-horse power, and the latter by 50-horse power, with CONVENIENT OFFICES, WAREHOUSES, and STABLES, and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, suitable for the residence of managers. The works have a single caming with one hammer, but the engine is capable of working two hammers at the same time; and the mill is suitable for slitting and rolling every description of manufactured and malleable iron. The entire works are constructed on the best principles, and are in perfect order, and have been in use for 90 years, and are situated on the 24th day of June next. The entire premises contain about 14 acres of freehold land, and about 1½ acre of leasehold land, for a term originally granted for 99 years, but which will expire on the 20th day of July, 1869 (the reversion being vested in Sir F. E. Scott, Bart., and the Lady Emily Foley), forming the works on the west by the Birmingham Canal, on the north by a branch of the canal, on the east by other land of the vendors, and on the south by the public road, leading from Sedgley to Birmingham, by Great Bridge.

And one PLANT OF LAND, containing about 3½ acres, leasehold under a 99 years' lease, situate on the opposite side of the branch canal, which will be sold with the property for the purpose of affording convenience for depositing spoil, together with the four cottages erected thereon. The mines under the last-mentioned land will be received. Those under the remainder of the property, both freehold and leasehold, and under a small portion of the adjoining land, consisting of the new mines and a large portion of the thick coal and other parts of the mines, and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railways pass within a few hundred yards of the property. According to the terms of the above-mentioned lease, the vendors are entitled within a stipulated period before the expiration thereof to remove buildings and fixtures erected thereon. Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., by the terms of their agreement for tenancy, are to remove such of the machinery and fixtures as have been erected by them, and to leave such as belong to the vendors, nearly as possible of the same value as was put upon the same in an inventory valuation taken thereof at the commencement of the tenancy, paying no compensation for any difference in such value; and the purchaser will, according to the valuation, take the vendors' interest in such fixtures and machinery at the value of such valuation. As to the machinery, belonging to Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., it is understood that they will be ready to enter into fair arrangements with the purchaser for taking the whole or portion at a valuation.

Detailed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, will be ready in a few days at the Mart. Mr. John Dunning, the agent of the vendors, resides near the premises, and will range with the tenants for allowing the same to be inspected.—For further information and particulars, apply to Mr. Dunning, or the auctioneers, or to Mr. Wm. Rowe, mining engineer, Wrexham; Mr. Finchett Maddock, solicitor, Chester; Mr. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, 41, Bedford-row, London; or to Messrs. Wagstaff, Keir, and Barrett, solicitors, Warrington.

SOUTH WALES.—FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATES, containing very VALUABLE and RICH LODES of LEAD and OTHER MINERALS, consisting of 6000 and 8000 acres, situated in the county of CARDIGAN, three miles from the market town of Pontytraw (to which a railway communication will shortly be made), from Tregeon, 12 miles from Lampeter, and 16 miles from Aberystwyth.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY are directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, 30th March, TWO very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, one known as the Castle Dinas Farm, and the other as the Gryn Gynon Cattle and Sheep Walk, situate in the parish of Cavan-wch-clawd, in the County of Penarth. The former comprises 117 acres, cultivated for many years, and producing excellent crops, let to Mr. David Jones. The River Mawr passes through the property; several rich and promising lead lodes have been opened by the present proprietor, and other important mineral properties developed, which require but a few small outlays to realise a large fortune, the presence of gold having been ascertained. The Gryn Gynon Cattle and Sheep Walk Estate adjoins, and contains 2500 acres, and is a delightful situation for a gentleman's residence; it affords excellent shooting, the River Mawr flows through it, and a portion of the Gryn Gynon Cattle and Sheep Walk Estate is supposed by numerous geologists to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been developed.—Particulars, with plans, may be obtained of Lloyd, Esq., solicitor, Rhyl, Flintshire; at the principal towns in the neighbourhood, the Inns at Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Liverpool, and Manchester, and of Messrs. Winstanley, Paternoster-row, where specimens and reports may be inspected.

MESSRS. THOS. WINSTANLEY AND SONS, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 5th day of April next, at One o'clock at noon, by private treaty, of which due notice will be given, all those extensive and valuable ALKALI WORKS, now in full operation, belonging to Messrs. M. Stoddart and Sons, situated at Prestatyn, in the county of Flint, midway between Morfyr and Bangor, and bounded on the north by the Chester and Holyhead Railway

WHEAT WILLIAMS COPPER MINE.—FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN FORFEITED SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. C. WARTON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the office of the mine, 38, Threeland-street, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at one o'clock precisely, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN FORFEITED SHARES in the WHEAT WILLIAMS, which adjoins the Devon Great Consols on the west, and is worked upon a continuation of the same lodes as those which have proved so immensely productive and profitable in that celebrated undertaking. The principal engine-shaft of Wheat Williams is only about 250 fathoms from the Maria engine at Devon Great Consols, which have yielded nearly £400,000 in dividends since 1845. Wheat Williams is in 4000 shares, and the present adventurers have spent from £2000 to £3000, there being on the mine a good 45-in. cylinder steam-engine, and all the other necessary surface works and buildings, in a substantial state. The operations are in progress, and it is the opinion of the manager of the Devon Great Consols, and other practical men, that the mine will become a very profitable one. The reports of these gentlemen can be seen at the office, as above, where the fullest information can be obtained. It may also be mentioned that 189 lbs. of the gooson from the mine have been sent to the assay, by Berdan's machine, the result of which was 64 grs. of gold, equal to 1 oz. 11 dwts. 8 grs. per ton; and 1 ton of the gooson is now in London, which will be tried as soon as the use of the machine can be obtained. Particulars may be obtained at the offices of Mr. C. Warton, 38, Threeland-street.

WATER LANE, LEEDS.

IMPORTANT SALE of excellent 30-horse power STEAM-ENGINE: THREE capital LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS, about 28 ft. long, 7 ft. across the ends, and 8 ft. deep, with SAFETY-VALVES, MOUNTINGS, DAMPERS, FIRE-BARS, and DOORS, complete; and other MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday next, 24th March, 1854, on the premises of the Old Mill, the property of Messrs. Marsland and Co., Water-lane, Leeds, the above valuable STEAM-ENGINE, THREE BOILERS, &c. Sale at Eleven o'clock. Particulars, in the interim, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; and 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

FIRST-CLASS 20-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 10 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shaft and cross-head. BLACK 12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 12 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shaft and cross-head. BLACK 8-horse HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 10 in. cylinder and 2 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shaft and cross-head. WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

SELF-ACTING SLIDE LATHE, 16 in. centre headstocks, on bed and gap 18 ft. long; a splendid new tool.—WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE TIN MINE FOR SALE.—This mine is situated in the county of DEVON, and is of great extent, and subject to a moderate royalty of 1-15th. Although only exceedingly limited operations have been carried on, two lodes of great value have already been opened on: one having been driven on for 14 fms., and proved throughout to be worth at least £40 per fm., and still further improves in driving; the other, upon which so much work has not been done, promises to be equally productive. Suitable and ample machinery is erected on the mine, and there is a plentiful supply of water at all seasons for the working of the mine, and all other purposes of the mine.

This valuable property is in the hands of one gentleman, and has never yet been on the market, or in any way introduced to the public. The present proprietor's inadequate means for carrying on the works is the sole cause of its being now tendered for sale. There can be no doubt that, even by the application of a small capital, a fortune might be speedily made, as from the peculiar position of the mine, large quantities of tin can be raised with scarcely any expense, and immediately the mine was set to work, it would be paying a large profit. Reports from several influential mining agents can be seen, which more than fully confirm the above statement. Parties desirous to treat for the same, may address, post paid, with their proper names (no others will be attended to), to "Z. A., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Capital required not to exceed £1000, or a portion would be disposed of for a smaller sum.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a very VALUABLE MINE in the county of CORNWALL, the prominent and important feature of which is that it contains several thousands of tons of green RICHLY IMPREGNATED WITH GOLD, the product of several successive assays, showing an average result of upwards of 200 ounces of pure gold to the ton.—For particulars, apply to T. S. ELSTON, Esq., Adelphi Chambers, 52, Gracechurch-street, City.

TO MINE AGENTS AND ADVENTURERS IN MINES.—AN EXTENSIVE SETT AND MINE, with the MATERIALS, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a mining district at Savath, in the parish of Lullian, adjoining the parish of Roche, in the county of CORNWALL.

This sett contains several lodes of tin, running from east to west, of very good quality; and also two north and south large iron lodes, from 3 to 9 ft. in width, from which some thousands of tons of iron ore have been raised and sold, by the assistance of a small water-wheel. That water-wheel will not enable the present adventurers to go to a depth which they consider necessary to enable them to work the said mine in a profitable manner as they could wish. It is, therefore, proposed to dispose of the said mine to a company, for the purpose of erecting a steam-engine of about 25-hp. cylinder, which will enable them to work both the tin and iron lodes effectually. There has also been discovered in the said sett a bed of China-clay, which may be purchased with the minerals in the sett.

Particulars may be applied to Mr. Thomas Clarke, sen., Crebor-crescent Cottage, Bodmin; Mr. Joseph Knight, Menadon, Lullian; Mr. Christopher Comber, Boply, St. Austrey; or to Capt. John Thomas, on the mine, at Savath, Lullian; all in the county of Cornwall. Dated Savath, Lullian, Cornwall, March 14, 1854.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the SETT of a very valuable IRON MINE, extending about half-a-mile in length. Has been worked to the 11 fathom very advantageously, and a fine lode of iron left in the bottom, being as deep as it could be worked without machinery, for which the present proprietor does not feel inclined to make the outlay alone, and wishes to enter into any company. Price of sett, £200.—Apply to Mr. THOS. CLARKE, Crebor-crescent Cottage, Bodmin. March 14, 1854.

IRONWORKS IN NORWAY.—FOR SALE, the HASSEL IRONWORKS, situated about 20 English miles from the town and port of Drammen, in NORWAY, and in one of the best wooded districts, having good ores, and the advantage of cheap charcoal. The property is rated at £23,000, and the machinery, mills, models, &c., are all in good order, and mostly new.—For further particulars, apply to the Directors of the Hassel Ironworks, Drammen, Norway; or to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Newells and Neek, 52, Gracechurch-street, City.

VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COLLIERY NEAR SWANSEA.—TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a COLLIERY, now producing about 100 tons a day, situated within a very short distance of the town of Swansea, containing several good sized VEINS of BITUMINOUS COAL, under a surface of 200 acres of land. The plant to be purchased at a valuation.—For full particulars, and to inspect plans, &c., apply to J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Swansea.

MILFORD HAVEN ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the several VEINS of very valuable ANTHRACITE COAL and CULM lying under the farm of CRESSWELL, in the parish of Lanvanny, in the county of Pembroke, containing about 300 acres of land, together with the QUAYS and WHARFS erected on the said farm, on the banks of the navigable River Cleddon. The above highly desirable mineral property is situated on a branch of Milford Haven, within six miles water carriage of the terminus of the South Wales Railway; could be advantageously opened within half-a-mile from the shipping place, and is of great attention, both from its peculiar local advantages and the value of the coal. For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. Marriott, solicitor, 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, London; or to Mr. Summers, solicitor, Haverfordwest. Milford Haven, March 11, 1854.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—A VEIN of this superior COAL, of the finest quality, showing a face of 6 ft. thickness, has just been struck at about 100 fms. depth. The colliery is situated on one of the Estuaries of Milford Haven, with access to water-carriage from a wharf belonging to the same proprietor, and within a mile and a half of one of the proposed stations on the South Wales Railway, now rapidly forming between Haverfordwest and Neyland, the terminal point on Milford Haven. Parties with competent capital to work the same may receive every information, and terms, on application to Messrs. JOHN HARVEY and SONS, Land Agents, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT, containing all the well-known VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and BOX MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. F., Post-office, Neath.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTIVE COUGH BY DR. LOOSEK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Extract of a letter, dated 150, Scotland-street, Liverpool:—GENTLEMEN: A lady (whom I can refer to) was troubled with a painful cough, and every symptom of consumption. She applied for medical aid, but did not obtain any relief, when she tried Dr. Loosek's Wafers, which, from the commencement, eased her cough, and by continuing them she is perfectly cured, &c. (Signed) THOMAS DEAN.

Dr. Loosek's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price is 1s. 6d., 9d., and 1s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is able to TRANSACT BUSINESS in most of the successful and promising MINING UNDERTAKINGS, and has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—10 Devon United, £3. 10 Trenauit, 7s. 6d. 200 Stoke Clims West, £3. 10 Wheal Edward, £23. 20 Hennerdon, 15s. 6d. 10 North Heston, 4s. 100 W. Wh. Arthur, 6s. 6d. 50 Wyeal Albert, 4s. 30 Arthur Consols, 5s. 6d. 100 Little Duke, 10s. 6d. 100 Little Duke, 10s. 6d.

N.B. Low-priced shares in other mines of good promise, subject to small periodical calls; and impartial advice given as to their merits when required. Transfers of shares, or post orders, can be remitted with safety, as the undersigned is able to restore all monies without deduction where no business is transacted, and send back all transfers for which no market can be obtained.

Letters addressed (post paid) to CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, 9, Cornhill-court, Gracechurch-street, London, will meet attention.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, SCRAP TYRES AND AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON FOR MARINE AND OTHER ENGINES, SHAFTS, AND HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

MESSRS. WOODWARD BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF the CELEBRATED WELSH GRINDSTONES, WELSH OIL STONES, TURKEY AND GERMAN HONES, NORWAY BAG STONES, SCYTH STONES, &c., RHOS-Y-MEDRE QUARRIES, RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (making £9 paid up).—The Board of Directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that a CALL of TWENTY-FIVE FRANCES, or ONE POUND, per share has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 24th day of March next. The payments can be made in London, at the bank of Messrs. Mathieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs. Martineau, 18, Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdam, at the bank of Messrs. Ezechiel and Son. It is necessary that the certificates held by such shareholders as may be desirous of paying to the London bankers of the company be produced at the offices, 16, Cannon-street, City, five clear days before the date of payment. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged on all arrears of call. By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company. 11, King William-street, London, Feb. 21, 1854.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum for the half-year ending March 31, 1854, will be RECEIVABLE on and after the 4th of April next, on the amount paid up (£9) on the shares in this company. The certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, City, seven clear days previous to the delivery of the interest warrants. The amount of interest payable on the respective certificates is as follows:—On a certificate of 5 shares £0 15 11 Ditto 10 ditto 1 11 10 Ditto 20 ditto 2 2 8 Ditto 50 ditto 7 19 2 Shareholders who have paid up the whole amount, are entitled to interest at the above rate (£5 per cent. per annum) upon £10 shares. By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company. 11, King William-street, City, Feb. 21, 1854.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.—The first section of the railway from Antwerp to Oudenbosch, comprising two-thirds of the main line, being so far completed as to open for traffic in May next, the Directors hereby give notice to those shareholders whose CALLS are in ARREAR, that the necessary measures will be forthwith taken to FORFEIT such SHARES, in the manner prescribed by the statutes of the company, as granted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments. By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company. 11, King William-street, City, March 11, 1854.

ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.—THE ELECTRIC COLOUR COMPANY are NOW ABLE, by the completion of their works at Frogmore-creek, Wandsworth, which are at present in full operation, to SUPPLY any quantity of their DRY ELECTRIC COLOURS, which, from their brilliancy, durability, body, purity, and prices, cannot fail to obtain a preference by the trade generally over those made by the ordinary processes. The colours consist of scarlets, reds, yellows, greens, and blues, of all shades and varieties. For price, and all other particulars, applications must be made, and all communications addressed to the commercial manager, William Prosser, Esq., at the works. Local agencies are required, for which applications may be made, by letter, to the commercial manager, as above.

THE MELBOURNE AND COLONIAL HOUSE INVESTMENT COMPANY (Completely registered). The company having obtained extrapowers to CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS of all descriptions for the United Kingdom, are now prepared to TENDER for ERECTING WATER-TIGHT PORTABLE HOUSES, CHURCHES, STORES, and AGRICULTURAL FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, adapted for all climates. The thorough ventilation of these buildings overcomes heat and resist damp, general in tropical climates; and for houses in this country they are a certain preservative against vermin and other inconveniences. 13, Gresham-street, City, March 11, 1854. By order, WM. WILSON, Sec.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF SHARES in this company are requested to COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY with the Secretary of the Lake Bathurst Company, 27, Laurence Pountney-lane, who is possessed of IMPORTANT INFORMATION respecting the management of the company's affairs, and the funds entrusted to the directors. 27, Laurence Pountney-lane, March 17, 1854.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.—INSURING ADVANTAGES HITHERTO WHOLLY UNOBTAINABLE. Also, A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM-ENGINE, APPLICABLE to Government and mercantile STEAM-VESSELS, by which their SPEED and POWER will be GREATLY INCREASED, with a SAVING of at least FIFTY PER CENT. of FUEL. The pressure to be taken from the lower part of the boiler, and the hot water re-circulated by means of the double-acting force-pump, recommended in the cases of the locomotives, and in draining and purifying mines. While in this way the recoil of the pump would be prevented, the air will greatly add to the force of the impulses on the piston; and the present air-pumps, requiring nearly a fourth of the power of the engine to work, would be dispensed with; and the hot water being returned along with the air, would increase the pressure of the boiler, and save fuel. Governors, shipowners, steam-boat and railway proprietors, miners, engineers, and others interested, may have licences on applying to the patentee, G. Goodell, postmaster, Leith.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS PREVENTED.—GOSLING'S RAILWAY DANGER SIGNAL, for the PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS ON RAILWAYS, is considered one of the greatest discoveries of the age. By it any person aware of danger can turn off the steam, put on the brakes, and ring the driver's bell of an approaching train, and thereby prevent the destruction of life and property. Also, communication with the driver can be made by the passengers or guard. The guard can discover immediately, by day or by night, the carriage from which it was made, and the person who made it.—A working model can be seen at No. 4, Edward-street, Woolwich, Kent.

MR. W. T. RICKARD, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Member of the Chemical Society of London, and Assayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by special appointment, of the Government of Chili), MERCHANTS' ROOM, LLOYD'S, and CHEMICAL WORKS, REGENT STREET, MILE END ROAD. INSTRUCTIONS given in ASSAYING and ANALYSIS to a limited number of pupils. Gentlemen intending to visit the gold countries would derive great advantage from a few practical lessons.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Assaying of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

MINING.—Much MINING WEALTH remains UNEXPLORED in consequence of the large capital necessary to try the real value of mining property. This object is now accomplished for a SMALL OUTLAY, without delay, by the HIRE of MEDWIN and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10, 14, 20, or 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road. Some of the above engines are already employed in mining purposes.

SMOKE PREVENTION TESTIMONIALS.

Sm.—We are happy to bear evidence of the efficiency of the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACE, applied to one of our steam-boilers, particularly as it effects a saving of about 1 cwt. coal per hour; and we hope there will be no delay in the application of your invention to the additional boiler making for us by Messrs. Saml. Hodge and Sons. And we are, Sir, your truly, BEVINGTON AND MORRIS. Mr. Lee Stevens, Esq.

135, Houndsditch, and 4, Skinner's-place, Londenhall Market, March 15, 1854. DEAR SIR,—I am much pleased with the action of your PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACE, put in by me by Mr. Kemp, both as regards cleanliness and economy; am perfectly satisfied it will repay the outlay in 12 months; and shall have the invention immediately adopted by my other vessels. Wishing you every success, I am, &c. J. Lee Stevens, Esq. EDWARD BURNELL.

Copies of Report to the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH through Dr. GAVIN MILROY, made by Mr. J. J. Stevens, Assoc. I.C.E., of the Darlington Works, South-Cr., after inspection of the Patent Smokeless Furnaces on the premises of Mr. J. C. Preller, patent leather manufacturer; Messrs. Easton and Amos, engineers; Mr. S. Peterson, engineer; Messrs. Keens and Welch, mustard manufacturers; Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, engineers; &c. may be obtained of the patentee; and copies of reports of Mr. Alexander Gordon, civil and marine engineer, and of Mr. Robt. Armstrong, C.E., author of the *Redimentary Treatise on Steam Boilers*, &c., and of testimonials from about 40 London and provincial firms of eminence, to which new proofs in favour of the invention are added daily.

This system continues to be SUCCESSFULLY and ECONOMICALLY ADAPTED to LAND and MARINE BOILERS, COPPERS, PANS, STILLs, BAKERS' OVENS, &c. Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACE is also given by Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, the patentee, at the offices, 1, Fish-street Hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

WARWICK LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONTRACT FOR DRAINAGE AND WATER-WORKS. The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to CONTRACT for CONSTRUCTING certain BRICK SEWERS LAYING certain STONE-WARE and CAST-IRON DRAIN-PIPES, and CAST-IRON WATER-PIPES, BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE, BOILER-HOUSE, and a COTTAGE; and SINKING a PUMP-WELL. Also, for SUPPLYING a WROUGHT-IRON TANK, and the CONSTRUCTION of a SERVICE TOWER, and OTHER WORKS.

The contract drawings and specifications may be examined at the office of the undersigned, at Warwick, on or after the 22d inst., where also copies of quantities and forms of tender may be obtained. Further particulars will be given at the office of Messrs. Hannell and Lister, engineers to the Local Board, No. 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 14th day of April next. No tender will be entertained unless duly made upon the printed form. By order of the Board, JAMES TIBBITTS, Clerk. Warwick, 14th March, 1854.

COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,

NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLOWELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER. THE LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., where instruction is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research. Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s. ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required. INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.

A COURSE OF ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART,

LEICESTER SQUARE. Notice is hereby given, that the PRELIMINARY OPENING of this INSTITUTION on SATURDAY NEXT (this day), will be EXTENDED during the following week. Admission 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d. Hours of admission, from Eleven to Four, and from Seven to Ten.—March 15, 1854.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON AND COAL MASTERS' PRIZES.

THE EXAMINATION for the above PRIZES is to TAKE PLACE in the St. Thomas National School, Dudley, at Half-past Nine on Friday Morning, the 24th of March. Candidates should come provided with two sheets of ruled foolscap paper, pens, and a drawing pencil. There will be a PUBLIC MEETING in the above School-room at Two o'clock on the following Monday (the 27th March), at which the attendance of the iron and coal masters is earnestly desired. The Lord WARD in the chair. March 13, 1854. Signed, W. WILLIAMS, jun., Hon. Sec. of the Assoc.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—EXETER TO TRURO (WEST CORNWALL) FORTWELFTEEN SHILLINGS.—The "TIMES" new fast Four-horse Coach, LEAVES THE NEW LONDON INN, EXETER, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7.30 a.m., via Okehampton, Launceston, Camelford, Wadebridge, and St. Columb, reaching Truro at 7 p.m. The "TIMES" RETURNS from the RED LION HOTEL, TRURO, the ALTERNATE MORNINGS, at 7.30 a.m., via Falmouth, to the Mail Train for Bristol, Bath, and London. The "TIMES" MEETS EVERY DAY at Launceston the "EMERALD" coach, to and from the North of Devon and Tavistock. Places can be secured at Truro for Barnstaple, Bideford, and Tavistock, by notice on previous journey. Parcels conveyed at cheap rates. FRIDHAM, LAKE, and CO., Proprietors. March 1, 1854.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 163, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock, joint and vegetables, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURKIE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOT at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

ALLSOPPS PALE OR BITTER ALE.

Messrs. S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards, at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the under-mentioned Branch Establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City. LIVERPOOL, at Cook-street. MANCHESTER, at Ducie-place. DUDLEY, at the Burn Tree. GLASGOW, at 15, St. Vincent-street. DUBLIN, at 1, Crampton-quay. BIRMINGHAM, at Market Hall. SOUTH WALES, at 15, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPPS PALE ALE" being specially asked for. When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, and HEALTH PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally.

HOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, HOARSENESS, WHEEZING, DISPERSION OF PHLEGM, and all complaints of the Chest and Lungs immediately Cured by CROSS-THROAT'S OCCULT LOZENGES. They are pleasant and innocent, being free from narcotics; are excellent for clearing the voice of public speakers and singers. One to three boxes positively cures the hooping-cough; directions enclosed, with method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Newbery's, 45, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all medicine vendors throughout the kingdom, in boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

GRATIS! GRATIS! GRATIS! Seventy-fourth Thousand. Library Edition. Sent free on receipt of Four Stamps to pre-pay postage, &c., and may be had through all booksellers, price 6d.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR; a popular Guide to Health, addressed to the young, the Old, the Grave, the Gay. By a PHYSICIAN. Admirably adapted to enlighten the public mind in a species of knowledge in which every individual is concerned.—Co. Chron.

To the married and unmarried we particularly recommend this work. It is calculated to afford just that very necessary information as is too frequently sought in vain from other sources.—Atlas.

Parents, heads of families, clergymen, conductors of schools, and all who are interested in the future well-being of others, should possess this invaluable guide.—Neath Herald.

It ought to be placed in the hands of every youth.—Kent Observer.

The most satisfactory proof that in certain cases medical knowledge may be popularised with safety.—Agriculturist.

Calculated to do more good than fifty sermons.—Plover.

Those who have been too long the dupes of cunning quacks should secure this safe and cheap volume.—Bristol Examiner.

Address, Mr. LAWES, publisher, 2, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London. Beware of a spurious and useless copy under a similar name.

"Throw physic to the dogs."—Shakspeare.

ROPER'S PLASTER is the only CURE for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lamboag or Pain in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains, without inward medicine. Important testimonial from F. Cuples, Esq., M.D., of the *Price Essay on the Diseases of the Liver of the Horse*.—Dine, Norfolk, March 22, 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—For the last three winters Mr. Cuples has felt a great delicacy of the chest, accompanied with occasional pain, cough, and hoarseness. Having had your valuable Bath Plasters recommended to her, she made trial of one, and it was attended with the most beneficial effect, in consequence of which she has made frequent use of them, and invariably with the same good results. It is to be regretted that they are not more generally known, as I am sure they would relieve much suffering, and tend to prolong life.—To Messrs. Roper and Son. FRANCIS CUPLES.

Sold by all medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. each; for children, 9½d.; or by post, on receipt of 1s. or 1s. 4d., in postage stamps.

* Observe the name on the Government Stamp. Beware of Imitations.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, FLATULENCE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS (as their name Renal, or the Kidneys, indicates) have been long established as a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs generally, which, if neglected, frequently end in a lingering painful death. For Depression of Spirits, Excitement, Blushing, Distaste of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Drowsiness, Sleep without Refreshment, Groundless Fear, Indecision, Wretchedness, Nervousness, and even Insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or combined with, Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the liver, increase the appetite, and improve the general health. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and, as experience has amply proved, they will effect a cure when memory, caprice, and all other dangerous medicines have failed.—May be obtained through all medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, with full directions for use; or, by enclosing Post-office order or stamps to Dr. De Roos, 35, Elv-place, Holborn-hill, London, they will be sent per return. At house for consultation daily from Eleven till Four o'clock, Sunday excepted. Advice and medicines, £1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—William Frederick Liston, of High-street, Woolwich, was afflicted for several years with the liver complaint, concomitant with biliousness, indigestion, and the various other disagreeable symptoms of a generally disorganised system. Although his diet was the most simple and regular, and he tried a variety of medicines for the above dangerous complaints, his indisposition, despite thereof, increased to an alarming extent. At length he commenced using Holloway's pills, which afforded him immediate relief, and in the course of six weeks thoroughly removed all obstructions in his intestines, and restored him to permanent health.—Sold by all vendors of medicines, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
3120	Alfred Conso (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£23 1/2	23 1/2	£10 5 0	£0 16 0-Jan., 1854.
8000	Altgold Conso Slate Quarry	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6-Feb., 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0-Nov., 1852.
1024	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	9	9 1/2	12 5 0	0 3 0-Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthy, Tavistock	17 13s. 6d.	3	3	0 10 0	0 10 0-April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	9	9 1/2	5 11 6	0 6 0-Feb., 1854.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	3 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 5 0	0 6 0-July, 1853.
124	Bowdell and Wheel Castle	15	3 1/2	3 1/2	5 0 0	5 0 0-May, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	9 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	275 0 0	7 10 0-Feb., 1854.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	9 1/2	5	5	0 5 0	0 5 0-June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0-Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Irea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	225 10 0	2 0 0-Nov., 1853.
256	Comford (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	25	24	20 25	47 0 0	4 0 0-Feb., 1854.
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	145	150	25 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1853.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	150	307 0 0	9 0 0-Jan., 1854.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	430	425 430	307 0 0	0 1 8-Nov., 1853.
12000	Dhurood (copper), Ireland	1	1	1	0 3 0	0 1 8-Nov., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Guival	5	6	6 1/2	55 0 0	— 1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	25 1/2	100	97 1/2	873 4 0	3 0 0-Feb., 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17 9s.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 6 6	0 1 6-April, 1853.
200	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	92 1/2	105	4 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	205	195	235 10 0	2 10 0-Feb., 1854.
94	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	60	60	2245 0 0	10 0 0-March, 1852.
128	East Wheel Margaret (tin), Newlyn	5 1/2	12 1/2	12	0 5 0	0 5 0-Feb., 1854.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin), Newlyn	5 1/2	12 1/2	12	1 13 4	0 10 0-Dec., 1853.
200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	13	13	399 13 0	1 10 0-Aug., 1850.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	6135 11 5	160 0 0-Dec., 1853.
14	Foxdale, Isle of Man	1204	4000	4000	0 8 0	0 8 0-Dec., 1853.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	10	25	25	1 0 8	0 3 0-June, 1853.
8715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	22 0 0	5 0 0-Sept., 1850.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4 1/2	16	16	0 7 6	0 7 6-Dec., 1852.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	15	15	0 2 0	0 2 0-June, 1852.
25000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 0	0 4 3-Oct., 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	166 10 0	5 0 0-Nov., 1853.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155	155	2 5 0	0 7 6-Dec., 1853.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	25 0 0	0 5 0-March, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	3 5 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1852.
1000	Holbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	5	5	350 0 0	5 0 0-March, 1851.
2600	Holmford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	7	0 1 6	0 1 6-Sept., 1853.
76	Jamies (lead), Mold, Flintshire	37 13s. 6d.	20	20	1 10 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1853.
20000	Kennare and West of Ireland	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0-July, 1853.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	3	3	0 2 0	0 2 0-April, 1851.
20000	Lackanore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	1	1	1038 0 0	2 0 0-April, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300	1300	196 5 0	5 0 0-Nov., 1853.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6-May, 1853.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	3 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1853.
400	Lisbarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	9 2 0	0 10 0-Jan., 1854.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	47 10s. 6d.	5	5	0 2 6	0 2 6-May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1853.
4000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 11 0	0 2 6-June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16	16 1/2	0 2 6	0 1 3-Nov., 1853.
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	31 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
470	Newtonsards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	70	70	303 0 0	5 0 0-Feb., 1854.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	27 1/2	192 1/2	180	249 10 0	4 0 0-Sept., 1853.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150	150	2 16 0	6 0 0-Jan., 1854.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	nif.	8	8	23 6 0	0 10 0-July, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	9	9	1 0 0	1 0 0-June, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	15	15	1 15 0	10 0 0-June, 1851.
160	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranarabute	21 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	240 0 0	10 0 0-Dec., 1852.
200	Phonix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	750	600	4 5 0	1 0 0-Dec., 1852.
1000	Polbri (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	13	20 14 6	0 10 0-Feb., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Viny Lelant	20 1/2	19	19	0 8 0	0 4 0-Jan., 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	2	2	0 2 2	0 2 2-July, 1852.
25200	Rorington (lead), Snaillbach, Shrewsbury	1	3	3	302 0 0	12 0 0-Feb., 1854.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1 1/2	300	300	1 2 6	0 2 6-Jan., 1854.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	11 6s. 6d.	7 1/2	7 1/2	69 0 0	4 0 0-May, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	135	135	237 5 0	5 0 0-March, 1854.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	260	8 8 0	0 2 6-Dec., 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6-April, 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylle (copper, tin), Breage	3	4	4	888 0 0	8 0 0-Feb., 1854.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	10 1/2	12 10 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	4 11 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1853.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6 15 0	0 10 0-Feb., 1853.
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 13 0	0 10 0-March, 1854.
1024	Treahne (silver-lead), Menheniot	1 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	6 3 0	0 5 0-Oct., 1847.
5000	Treleah Consols (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	30	30	1 15 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1854.
572	Treloyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	30	30	4680 15 0	— 1848.
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	52 1/2	330	330	402 10 0	— April, 1851.
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwynnapp, Cornwall	7 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	299 10 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
120	Trevelyan and Barriar (copper), Gwynnapp	130	45	45	0 5 0	0 5 0-Dec., 1853.
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	45 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	150	150	47 5 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwynnapp	40	195	200	2 2 6	0 5 0-March, 1851.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranarabute	8 1/2	3	3	241 5 0	7 0 0-Feb., 1854.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	280	250 270	22 0 0	2 0 0-Jan., 1854.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	34	34 35	0 5 0	0 10 0-May, 1853.
1024	West Wheel Darlington	12 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2	1 5 0	0 15 0-Feb., 1854.
1024	West Wheel Treasury (copper)	10 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	495 0 0	25 0 0-Jan., 1854.
1258	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	9	725	700	441 5 0	40 0 0-Jan., 1854.
256	Wheel Bassett (copper), Gwynnapp	18 1/2	725	700	3 13 8	2 5 6-March, 1853.
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwynnapp	4	15	15	0 17 6	0 2 6-Feb., 1851.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1125	1125	5 0 0	5 0 0-1850.
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwynnapp	5	130	130	2307 10 0	8 0 0-Oct., 1853.
4280	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United	47 13s.	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 2 6	0 5 0-Sept., 1853.
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	9	9	1 2 6	0 5 0-Sept., 1853.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	7	105	105	38 4 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1853.
6000	Wheel Golden (sil.-lead), Perranarabute	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	26 0 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nif.	22 1/2	20	25 0 0	13 0 0-March, 1854.
430	Wheel Lavel (tin), Wendron	33	55	38	155 13 0	12 0 0-Feb., 1854.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Viny Lelant	79	125	187 1/2	40 10 0	3 0 0-Sept., 1852.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	38	40	40 10 0	10 0 0-Feb., 1854.
80	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	520	40	41 10 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Viny Lelant	20 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	41 10 0	2 0 0-Feb., 1854.
130	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	290	285 290	11 2 6	1 12 6-Feb., 1854.
528	Wheel Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	38	37 1/2	23 0 0	1 12 6-Feb., 1854.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwynnapp	9 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0-Oct., 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	58 1/2	58 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0-Oct., 1853.
15000	Wryegon (slate), Festiniog	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 5 0	0 10 0-Nov., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Aften Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	5	3 1/2	4 5 0	0 15 0-Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	5	5 1/2	34 17 6	0 10 0-Nov., 1852.
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	2 1/2	8	8 1/2	140 0 0	5 0 0-Dec., 1853.
2484	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	40	43	41 42	61 12 0	5 0 0-Jan., 1854.
12000	Cobalt Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	13	10 1/2	3 18 0	6 0 0-Oct., 1851.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	20	15	15	8 0 0	0 10 0-June, 1853.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15	15	2 6 0	0 15 0-March, 1854.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	11 1/2	11 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0-July, 1853.
103815	Marigueta and New Granada	1	1	1	0 8 0	0 7 6-Dec., 1853.
90000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 8 0	0 8 0-March, 1854.
104000	North British Australasian	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 15 0	0 5 0-Sept., 1853.
22000	Oberhof (lead), Nassau	1	1	1	38 4 0	1 0 0-Feb., 1853.
17000	Port Antonio (copper), Cuba	13	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 12 0	0 7 6-Feb., 1854.
104000	San Fernando (silver), Linares	15	31	32 1/2	23 17 6	2 0 0-Nov., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31	32 1/2	1 16 6	0 4 0-Feb., 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AV.	3 1/2	2 1/2	4 5 0	0 10 0-Nov., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
15000	Australasian (cop.), S. Australia	6	2 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
6000	Barossa Range	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
75000	Brasilia (gold), Brazil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	Clutha Consols, Jamaica	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
120000	Clutha Consols (zinc), Rhenish Pruss.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2300	Kingsburgh Min. Ass., Germany	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
24000	Linares & Gen. Min. Co. of J.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
300	Aibion (porcelain & bleach, clay)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—
3000	Altaran Con. (tin, cop.), Altar	2	2	2	—	—
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridgwater	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
940	Balmuccia Con. (tin), Viny Lelant	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
4081	Ballewidden United	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
8000	Beacon (tin), Roche	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
500	Bell and Lanarth, Gwynnapp	11	12 1/2	10 1/2	—	—
8000	Bilton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
8000	Birch Tor and Vialier, Lydford	£2 4 6.	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2560	Bischoptone United	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
4000	Ditto Glamorgan	1	—	—	—	—
20000	Bodmin United	13s. 6d.	1	1	—	—
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
120	Bollwall and Nanpan (tin)	20	15	15	—	—
4000	Borlaseon Consols, Plympton	3 1/2	2	2	—	—
1024	Boscan (tin), St. Just	2	4	3 1/2	—	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	1	1	—	—
4500	Breath Hill (consol), Plympton	1	1	1	—	—
4000	Bruch Gorch Slate Quarries	1	1	1	—	—
4000	Bryn-Arian (lead), Wales	1	1	1	—	—
2000	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	—
420	Budnick Consol (tin), Ferran	2 1/2	7	7 1/2	—	—
2000	Bwch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	3	—	—
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	3	1	1	—	—
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	4	—	—
3000	Caly (cop. lead), Kilkendbright	£1 2s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
440	Cambick Consols (copper)	£3 1	1	1	—	—
6000	Cardack United (tin and cop.)	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
1000	Carbarn Consols	3 1/2	40	40	—	—
1034	Carbarn Consols, St. Cleer	3 1/2	40	40	—	—
2000	Carbons (tin, copper), Cwman	6 1/2	2	2	—	—
2045	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
1036	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14s. 6.	8	7 1/2	—	—
6000	Cast Dinean (tin), St. Columb	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	Castle Slate Quarry	1	1	1	—	—
200	Cefn Brynno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	33	90	—	—
3000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	£1 4	3	3	—	—
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	7	7	7	—	—
2000	Coad Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	£6 8	10	10	—	—
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 15s. 2	2	2	—	—
1000	Court Grange, Cardigansh.	10	10	10	—	—
1055	Craddock (lead), St. Cleer	47	11	9	—	—
8000	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	1	1	1	—	—
600	Craig-y-Alwyn (lead), Llanrhaadr	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	—
612	Cregnewasser (copper), Cornwall	13s.	35	35	—	—
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	10	14	—	—
6000	Crow Hill, Ireland	£1 3 6.	1	1	—	—
9400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	13s.	13s.	—	—
4000	Cwmlydie Rock & Green Lake	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
1000	Cwm Erwin (lead), Illogan	8	8	8	—	—
2000	Cyfaenall Fawr, Llanvay	8	1	1	—	—
3000	Dalrhwy (cop. lead), Brecon	£2 4	2	2	—	—
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	25	—	—
9007	Devon and Courtney (copper)	10	10	10	—	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	10 1/2	20	20	—	—
4000	Devon Barra Barra (copper)	1 1/2	10	10	—	—
1600	Devon Great Tinroff (tin)	8	1	1	—	—
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	£3 13s.	1	1	—	—
1000	Droit Moor (tin), Saccard	10	10	10	—	—
1244	Duke of Cornwall's Consol.	10	6	6	—	—
2000	Dynfawr (lead), Wales	11 1/2	12	12	—	—
350	Eaglebrook, Llanfhaenger, Card.	12 1/2	50	50	—	—
4000	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	1	1	1	—	—
250	East Basset (copper), Redruth	15	30	27	—	—
1000	East Birch Tor (A) (tin), Devon	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
1000	East Birch Tor (B)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—